

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. OPPOSES BREZHNEV PROPOSAL ON SUBMARINES

LD121702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Among the peace proposals put forward at the 17th trade union congress, the proposal on mutual restriction of naval activities has won the broad support of the international public. At the microphone is (Lev Simeyko), candidate of military sciences.

The Soviet proposal on the mutual restriction of naval activities is all the more important since among the many mythical Soviet threats in the West, the so-called naval threat figures highest on the list. It is claimed in the West that the Soviet Navy could easily cut NATO's maritime communications, particularly the oil routes. Soviet nuclear submarines supposedly represent an immense threat, especially to the American continent.

Such attacks against the Soviet Union are unfounded. Our country wants peace, including on the oceans. At the trade union congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed a withdrawal of submarine missile carriers from their present vast combat patrol areas and a restriction on their areas of operation to agreed limits. But Washington has refused. Their argument is a truly amazing one: Restricting the areas of patrol by nuclear missile carriers, they say, will increase the vulnerability of American submarines. But, in the first place, restricting the patrol areas would affect not only American submarines, but Soviet ones as well. Secondly, if one wants to talk about vulnerability, the United States has always emphasized that finding a submarine in the ocean is about the same as finding a needle in a haystack. The ocean is huge, and it is by no means a question of the United States being afraid about increasing the vulnerability of American submarines as a result of a restriction on their combat patrol areas. It is a question of their wanting these submarines always on combat duty, keeping the Soviet Union in their sights.

At the moment, American nuclear missile carriers are literally roaming all the oceans, while British ones have even set off for the south Atlantic, thus posing a serious threat to peace. And it is toward preventing such a danger that the Soviet proposal is directed.

Another Soviet proposal is also important. The Soviet Union is in favor of the reliable and unimpeded use of the most important international maritime communications on all oceans and seas. That is why, in May 1980, it put forward an appropriate proposal at the conference of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The Soviet Union is therefore proposing to extend peace and trust to the seas and oceans, especially to those areas through which the particularly busy sea routes run.

The Soviet proposal is an important part of the USSR's broad peace offensive. Its implementation would facilitate a growth in trust between states and help avert the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The current world situation requires maximum restraint, including, of course, on the world's oceans.

TASS CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET CW POSITIONS

LD100922 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 10 Apr 82

["For Liquidating Arsenal of Death-Carrying Weapons" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr TASS -- Ten years ago the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction was signed in Moscow, Washington and London. Reaching agreement and putting this important document into effect was a component part of the main trends in the struggle to curb the arms race and lessen the danger of war. A central place among them is held by the problem of prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons capable of killing and crippling millions of people.

At the same time that event was a major victory for all peace forces over the forces of aggression, the advocates of the arms race and opponents of detente, who stubbornly resist any constructive steps towards lessening the military threat.

Guided by the interests of preserving peace, the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries submitted to the disarmament committee in Geneva, after the signing of the convention banning bacteriological weapons, a draft convention "on the prohibition of development, production and accumulation of chemical weapons stocks and their destruction". It was on the USSR's initiative as long ago as 1976 that bilateral talks on that issue started with the USA. The USSR is not to blame for their suspension two years ago by the U.S. administration, which, as is now becoming absolutely obvious, has taken course for an insane escalation of the chemical weapons race. Suffice it to say that the aggregate spendings on the chemical "rearmament" of the USA are estimated at four -- ten billion dollars [as received].

Simultaneously some official representatives of the Washington administration came out with slanderous allegation about cases of use of "Soviet-made" chemical and toxic weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. Such claims are absolutely groundless and constitute an open attempt to lay the blame at the wrong door, as it is precisely the United States which waged for ten years a chemical war against the peoples of Indochina, whose victims were more than two million Vietnamese. It is also well known that presently the USA has started mass production of an entirely new generation of death carrying binary chemical weapons.

All this is evidence of the fact that the American administrative does not wish to hold serious talks to conclude an agreement banning the development and production of chemical weapons and on destruction of their stocks, which is persistently demanded by world public. Moreover, the U.S. administration leads things to undermining the agreements in effect now in the field of limitation of arms, blocks the attainment of new vitally important agreements.

Official Washington, the militaristic circles of the USA, which are stepping up preparations for a large-scale chemical warfare, bear all responsibility for the consequences baneful to the cause of peace. No references to the "mythical" Soviet menace can conceal the fact that the main threat to peace and security of peoples stems not from the USSR, but precisely from the USA.

The Soviet Union makes every effort to reach agreements on the limitation and prohibition of various types of weapons, including chemical weapons, in the interests of strengthening international security and peace in the world.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS SOVIET CW EXPERT

LD081904 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Apr (DPA) -- The Soviet Union is not preparing a first use of chemical weapons [sentence as received]. All the estimates and numbers mentioned in the West about the alleged 700,000 tons of chemical weapons in the Soviet Union are "pure invention." This was stated by Soviet chemical weapons expert Maj Gen Anatoly Kuntsevich in an interview published in the next issue of the news magazine DER SPIEGEL.

The major general avoided the question of how many chemical weapons the Soviet Union possesses. A buildup of chemical arms by the United States could be met with conventional or "other" weapons. In reply to an objection, he specifically said that neither the Soviet troops in Afghanistan nor the Afghan Army possess chemical weapons.

Basically, the USSR is in favor of outlawing chemical weapons, Kuntsevich said. Even now, it is in favor of outlawing chemical weapons, Kuntsevich said. Even now, it is prepared to undertake a realistic dialogue on chemical disarmament with the United States. It is possible to find solutions to control on a national basis, which could be completed on an international basis. However, there is no possibility of controlling so-called binary weapons (two harmless chemicals which become highly poisonous only when mixed).

TASHKENT ATTACKS BACTERIOLOGICAL ARMS

GF111455 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 10 April carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Bacteriological Arms," stating that 10 April marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the agreement banning the use of bacteriological arms. The radio notes that at least 90 countries are currently signatories to the agreement. It adds: "Judging by the results obtained, bacteriological arms constitute one of the most horrible means of death. Like chemical arms and the neutron bomb, bacteriological arms do not harm nonliving organisms, they directly affect living entities and [words indistinct]. The Soviet Union has always pressed for declaring this weapon illegal. In fact the Soviet Union has put forward a number of initiatives for an agreement banning bacteriological arms. The importance of an agreement which bans bacteriological arms stems from the fact that it is aimed at eliminating the most dangerous means of mass killings."

Stating that the banning of bacteriological arms constitutes the first international step taken in the direction of disarmament, the radio adds: "However, when one hears the remarks made by Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army Mrs Hoeber, the result would be the assessment that the (?Soviet Union has always been struggling against the use of such weapons as part of an adventurist policy). Mrs Hoeber knows the situation well because she has been trained by the Pentagon, the U.S. military center, on matters related to preparing for chemical and bacteriological war. In fact the Pentagon has been preparing for it for a long time."

Recalling a claim by the Soviet Defense Ministry that the move to prepare for a bacteriological onslaught began in the 1950's in the United States, the radio argues: "Currently work to realize the bacteriological warfare program in the United States is continuing. Dozens of research centers have been organized in U.S. Government and private factories. Ways and means of [words indistinct] of human beings and animals are being studied in these research centers. For example, insects are being kept in these centers which have been injected with germs producing diseases such as [words indistinct], plague and [word indistinct]."

The radio concludes by stating that the United States also carried out bacteriological research in Pakistan recently, adding that the U.S. attitude regarding bacteriological arms is a violation of the agreement categorically banning the use of such arms.

JOURNAL CALLS FOR BAN ON WEAPONS IN SPACE

LD081942 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 8 Apr 82

["No Weapons in Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- The Pentagon is planning to develop and produce a series of space types of weapons for hitting targets in space, the air and on the ground. This fact is mentioned by the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in an article timed to coincide with the 21st anniversary of the space flight of Yuriy Gagarin, which ushered in a space era for mankind. "This great achievement opened up a hopeful prospect that the space around the Earth would be developed by humans in the interests of peace and progress."

"However, the imperialist states, and above all the United States, strive to make space into a staging area for an expanded arms race," says the weekly in its April 9 issue.

The USA, it writes, is developing laser weapons which it is planned to use to destroy the satellites of the potential enemy as well as its inter-continental ballistic missiles immediately after launching.

A special danger to mankind, the weekly continues, is posed by the plans to use for military ends the new space programme "space shuttle" -- reusable spacecraft. It is planned to use such spaceships for regularly putting in space spy satellites, military communications satellites, navigation satellites and other apparatuses intended for military purposes. Also in progress is the development of projects using "shuttle" craft for establishing space military bases with countersatellite weapons, or for using the "shuttle" as a space bomber with nuclear weapons on board.

Pointing to the "danger of a new spiral of arms race, this time in outerspace, planned by the USA," the NEW TIMES says: "The Soviet Union thinks that this must not be allowed to happen. It is opposed to space becoming a new area for arms race and a source of sharpening tensions between states. In the opinion of the USSR, the attainment of these objectives would be served by the conclusion of an international treaty to ban the emplacement of weapons of any type in space."

MATYASH VIEWS DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD091656 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 9 Apr 82

["Curbing the Arms Race -- Demand of the Time" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- There is now no task more important and urgent than curbing the arms race and making a consistent transition to specific steps to reduce and eliminate military stockpiles and specific steps to reduce and eliminate military stockpiles and achieve disarmament. This is the main conclusion which can be drawn from the session of the U.N. special committee for a world disarmament conference, which closed at the United Nations headquarters in New York today. Holding of the disarmament conference was proposed by the Soviet Union. It was pointed out during the debates that the idea of organising such an extensive international forum is becoming especially urgent and useful in an atmosphere of war psychosis and the unrestricted arms drive escalated by the most aggressive circles in the United States and NATO bloc on the whole. Its participants stressed that the world disarmament conference, properly prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could facilitate disarmament talks.

Successful holding of the second special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, scheduled for June this year, may become an important landmark along the path of convening this forum. Let us hope, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told a press conference in Geneva in this connection, that the session will work out a kind of disarmament programme, will launch a real policy in the field of disarmament.

The Soviet Union's principled stance on this issue is well known. The leader of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev, said that the Soviet Union never initiated the arms race. It is not the Soviet Union which first developed nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the Soviet Union tirelessly advances concrete and realistic proposals directed at stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament. The Soviet Union is ready to eliminate its nuclear arsenal, provided, of course, that the same is done by all other nuclear states.

At the latest, 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the majority of the U.N. member-states backed the Soviet proposal to proclaim the first use of nuclear weapons as the gravest crime against mankind, and voted in favour of the resolution banning the production of neutron weapons, tabled on the initiative of the USSR. This was assessed as other evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union is a resolute and consistent fighter for preventing nuclear catastrophe, for detente and disarmament.

It is deplorable that the United States and some of its partners in military-political blocs proclaimed as "premature" the adoption of a decision setting the date of holding the world disarmament conference. This is other evidence of the fact that they lack a desire for adoption of effective real disarmament measures. The West is thus seeking military superiority, trying to threaten socialist and other countries by escalating the arms race, and dictating its will to the world.

The Soviet Union counters the policy and doctrines of militarism and unrestricted arms buildup by its policy of a world without arms, of peace without wars.

DOCTORS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR MEET IN UK

PM081005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov report: "Defending Life on Our Planet"]

[Text] Cambridge, 3 Apr -- It is the duty of workers in the medical professions -- people who, by the nature of their activity, are called upon to defend life on Earth -- to tell mankind the truth about the countless dangers inherent in thermonuclear conflict. That is the leitmotiv of the reports and speeches at the plenary sessions taking place here at the second international conference of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War [IPPNW].

The head of the Soviet delegation, Academician N.N. Blokhin, said in his speech that the Soviet IPPNW committee, set up by a decision of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, is carrying out much publicity work among the Soviet and international public, demonstrating the really irremediable consequences which could arise from thermonuclear war. In conclusion Academician Blokhin said: "I must fulfill the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey his greetings and best wishes for successful work to the IPPNW movement."

Calculations submitted to the congress participants in the report of L.A. Ilin, director of the Institute of Biophysics and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, show that in the event of a nuclear war represented as "limited" by certain Western strategists, more than 300 million people -- nearly half the population of Europe -- will be casualties. And it will be virtually impossible to give medical help to those who remain alive -- tens of millions of wounded and victims of burns and radiation sickness. Even people left unharmed by the nuclear conflict itself will live under the constant threat of lethal diseases: leukemia, various malignant tumors and the emergence of genetic defects. Vast numbers of children, who are particularly susceptible, will suffer from the effects of radiation. The irradiation of pregnant women will result in stillbirths and brain-damaged children.

The well-known British scientist Prof J. Rotblat said that the current talk about the possibility of waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war is absolute nonsense, since such a war would inevitably spread to other continents. The task is to unite to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

The speeches of many participants in the congress noted that the danger of the outbreak of thermonuclear war is associated today not only with malicious intent, but also with the ever increasing opportunities for errors by the personnel involved and the emergence of faults in nuclear weapon computer systems. American peace supporters have calculated that within the system of the so-called North American Joint Command for Aerospace Defense (NORAD), in the last 18 months alone there were more than 150 faults leading to false alarms.

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In four cases matters went as far as placing bomber aircraft and ICBM'S with nuclear warheads on combat alert.

The representatives of the USSR and other socialist countries and many Western colleagues note that people can and must remove the threat which hangs over them today. To this end it is necessary to develop publicity work still more widely among the broad masses of the population and prompt them to wage active struggle to end the arms race.

In this respect great responsibility rests with members of the medical professions. At present national committees and national movements of the IPPNW have been created in the United States, the USSR, Britain, Canada, Hungary, the Netherlands, Finland, Czechoslovakia and many other countries. The movement's prestige is growing.

PARTY SECRETARIES CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE REPORTED

PM061217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Prague, 30 Mar, TASS -- A conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties who are concerned with questions relating to party organizational work has opened here.

The conference is devoted to comparing experiences of increasing the role of primary party organizations in implementing party policy and of intensifying their influence on the life of labor collectives and also in solving the socioeconomic tasks outlined by the congresses of the fraternal parties taking part in the conference.

Taking part in the conference's work are: from the BCP -- G. Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; from the MSZMP -- K. Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; from the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] -- Vu. Tuan, member of the VCP Central Committee; from the SED -- H. Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] -- (Sofa Kotpkhouthkhone), deputy chief of a LPRP Central Committee section; from the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] -- J.R. Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; from the PZPR -- K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; from the RCP -- C. Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; from the CPSU -- I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and from the CPCZ -- M. Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee,

K.I. Zarodov, chief editor of the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, is attending the conference.

CEMA SESSION ENDS, COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM131015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] TASS, -- The 13th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Material and Technical Supply was held in Moscow on 30-31 March.

The session paid special attention to questions of developing and organizing specialized and shared production of machinery and equipment systems for automated warehouse complexes. Materials were examined on the work done by the CEMA organs on questions of the rational and economical utilization of material resources in 1981.

Agreements were signed on scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries on the rational utilization of secondary resources and the results of cooperation for 1975-1981 in the sphere of material and technical supply were examined and a number of other questions were discussed.

The session passed in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation and complete mutual understanding.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LDO91544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Apr 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign policy commentator; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of historical sciences]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] First I turn to letters from our listeners who ask to be told about the increase in antiwar feelings in the United States. We have received such letters from (Ivan Alekseyevich Soveleva) from Moscow, (Mezentseva) from Tomsk and, (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) from the village of Krivozerye, Penzenskaya Oblast. As is correctly noted in the letters, the adventurist, militarist course of President Reagan is beginning to cause fear among wide strata of the U.S. population. This gives rise to the growth of the antinuclear movement and to the popularity of politicians who come out for an arms freeze. I will ask Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, a participant in our broadcast, to talk about this in more detail. Over to you Oleg Nikolayevich.

U.S. Antiwar Movement

[Anichkin] This element is now becoming, perhaps, the key one in the internal political struggle against Reagan and, in general, in the political situation in the United States. Reagan's extremism, which is betting on the American chauvinism, is now having a contrary effect. As a result, the question of limiting the arms race might now come to the fore in internal political debates in the United States.

Americans are beginning to understand that the threats made to the USSR are in fact rebounding as threats to their own security. It seems to me that Americans are beginning to see clearly that Reagan's naked appeals to establish U.S. leadership in the world could lead to dangerous results for their country, and as a result, an extensive antiwar movement is now growing in the United States.

The antinuclear movement is already forcing Congress to take notice of what is happening in the world. And the administration, it seems to me, is getting nervous. Several resolutions have been introduced into Congress -- the House of Representatives and the Senate -- which reflect the feelings of the American population. These resolutions call on the United States and the USSR to freeze their nuclear arsenals.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, one of the most outstanding of such documents is, as is known, the resolution of Senators Kennedy and Hatfield.

[Anichkin] To be precise, I shall cite some lines from this resolution. It says directly that the United States and the USSR should, as their immediate aim within the framework of control of strategic armaments, fully cease the nuclear arms race; decide when and how to implement the mutual freeze on testing, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems which are capable of being checked; and pay particular attention to types of weapons whose deployment would make such a freeze difficult.

This resolution has, as it were, its good and bad qualities. But that is not the point. This resolution, to the administration's surprise, received extensive support in Congress, in the Senate and among wide circles of the public. And it seriously worried President Reagan and his administration. With the clear aim of seizing the initiative on the question of war and peace, on the question of limiting the arms race, Reagan undertook a number of measures. And apparently on the initiative of the White House, a group of senators put forward their own counter draft resolutions, including the draft resolution by Democratic Senator Jackson and Republican Senator Warner. I think these names are familiar to our listeners as being hawks.

The Senate finally approved a resolution which on the whole is to the liking of President Reagan. The essence of this resolution is that at first the United States should arm itself and then hold arms limitation talks. It thus became clear what the administration wants. The essence of the administration's strivings was set out by President Reagan at his press conference on 31 March.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, that means that it was no coincidence that this press conference was so widely advertized in the United States and other NATO countries.

[Anichkin] One can give several explanations. First, what I have just been talking about -- the growth in the wave of antiwar feelings in the United States. Reagan spoke at the press conference with the aim of showing that he loved peace and that he was striving to limit the arms race -- in words at any rate. Second, I think that a very important reason was that lately, as everyone can see, there has been a catastrophic fall in the prestige and authority of President Reagan himself. Doubt is being expressed about his ability to run the state efficiently and to conduct a sensible, constructive foreign policy which would be in accord with today's main trends.

It is also being said that Reagan has not carried out his pre-election promises. Let us recall that on his entry into the White House he publicly gave a promise. I shall cite the passage verbatim: As president, I shall immediately begin preparations for talks on SALT-III. However, as you can see, these preparations have been dragged out for 15 months and no end is yet in sight, even though there has been much talk about this.

In essence, at this press conference, the U.S. President did not make the slightest change in his position on the most important questions of reducing the arms race and disarmament. The concept set out by Reagan at the White House press conference comes down to saying that the United States should first counterarm, and only then sit down at the conference table. At the same time the President discoursed, with the aid of figures taken out of thin air, on some sort of USSR nuclear superiority. As far as Reagan's tirades about his strivings to hold talks with the USSR about reducing nuclear weapons are concerned -- which the U.S. press tries to present as a contribution to the cause of peace -- there is nothing new. Similar statements have been made before.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the position of the White House as set out at Reagan's press conference has aroused criticism in American political circles, in particular from Senators Kennedy and Hatfield.

[Anichkin] Not only Kennedy and Hatfield. But as far as Kennedy is concerned, I can say the following: Kennedy published a statement which says in part that the essence of the President's statement comes down to saying that the United States needs to produce more nuclear bombs in order to reduce the number of nuclear bombs -- that is, control over armaments in reverse, which means that it is essential to have more in order to have less. This is, in general, absurd logic. Kennedy continued that Reagan is now talking of imposing a freeze on freezing.

There have been statements by others. Another senator, Leahey, stressed that Americans want to see a genuine striving for peace and not an adventurist approach to the problem of limiting the arms race and ending nuclear war.

[Kosovan] Among your letters, respected comrade radio listeners, one comes across not a few questions concerning Beijing's foreign policy, and relations between China and other countries. Recently, many of you have expressed interest in what is happening in Chinese-American relations: Please explain the friction which has now come about between Beijing and Washington over the island of Taiwan, (Mariya Alekseyevna Gromova) from Moscow writes to us in her letter. Similar requests are contained in letters from a resident of Gorkiy, (Ivan Dmitriyevich Ryzhov); Sergey Zakharevich from Baranovichi; (Mikhail Ivanovich Dugin) from Tomsk, and a number of other listeners.

Soviet-Chinese Relations

Before I answer the question, I would like to recall the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev regarding our relations with China in his speech at festivities in Tashkent. Dwelling on certain points in these relations, Comrade Brezhnev stated in part: We have never supported, nor do we support in any form the so-called concept of two Chinas. We have fully recognized and still recognize the sovereignty of the PRC over the island of Taiwan. Thus, the leader of our party and state once again confirmed the principled position of the CPSU and the Soviet Union on the so-called Taiwan problem.

That problem arose in 1949 when the Chiang Kai-shek regime was ended in China and the Chinese People's Republic was founded. The remnants of the overthrown Kuomintang fled to Taiwan, which is age-old Chinese territory. Digging in on that island, Chiang Kai-shek and his accomplices stated that Taiwan was the Chinese republic, which was the name for the Kuomintang regime in old China. Moreover, the Chiang Kai-shek people kept their place in the United Nations which by right should have been occupied by representatives of the PRC. That historical injustice was eliminated only as a result of many years of struggle by the progressive world public to restore the legitimate rights of the Chinese people in the United Nations. It is appropriate to note that the Soviet Union was invariably in the vanguard of that struggle, while the United States did everything to defend the position of the Chiang Kai-shek people, coming out with the concept of two Chinas.

U.S.-PRC Ties

About 10 years ago, in February 1972, the so-called Shanghai Communique was signed between the PRC and the United States. It heralded an American-Chinese rapprochement. Washington took that step, taking into account the anti-Soviet position of Beijing, while the Maoist leaders reckoned in this way to push the United States into aggravating relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time, they placed no little hope on obtaining access to American equipment, technology, credits and weapons.

Pursuing these ends, the Beijing rulers in effect agreed to the United States' half-recognition only that there was only one China. It would be difficult, perhaps, to assess in any other way that part of the Shanghai Communique where the American side stated that it did not doubt that there was only one China and that Taiwan was part of China. But, after all, not doubting does not by any means indicate recognizing. And by all accounts Beijing deliberately closed its eyes, although it was obvious that the United States did not in fact intend to abandon its concept of two Chinas.

And then there came another concession from Beijing to Washington on the Taiwan issue. That was made at the end of 1978, when an agreement was concluded on the normalization of American-Chinese relations. None other than Deng Xiaoping, sacrificing the national interests of the Chinese people, agreed to indefinitely postpone the solution of the Taiwan problem. Indeed, Beijing capitulated in the conspiracy with Washington, reconciling itself to the concept of two Chinas inasmuch as it recognized that there existed a special relationship between Washington and Taiwan. That special relationship is characterized first of all by the firm positions of American capital in Taiwan. Many Taiwan firms are completely or partly owned by transatlantic owners. Direct capital investments by the American monopolies in Taiwan amount to more than \$600 million and all other forms of participation are valued at \$5 billion at the most conservative estimate. Trade turnover between the United States and Taiwan last year reached \$10 billion -- that is, twice as much as the volume of the United States' trade with the PRC.

The bosses of American big business do not mean to leave their positions on Taiwan undefended. Therefore, the Kuomintang regime has, each year, over the past 3 years received hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of American weapons, and Beijing has not even mentioned the subject until recently.

And suddenly, propaganda salvoes have thundered from Beijing in connection with the Reagan administration's decision to continue to sell Taiwan weapons and spare parts, as well as to go on assembling the F-5E fighter in Taiwan factories, on American license of course. The Beijing authorities are deliberately dramatizing the situation over this. Threats are even being made to reduce the status of diplomatic relations with the United States if Washington does not reconsider and does not stop interfering in the internal affairs of China. It is precisely in this way that Beijing is now viewing American arms supplies to Taiwan.

Why is it only now that the Beijing rulers have begun to react so sharply to the many-years practice of Washington in its relations with Taiwan? After all, as AP reported, a highly-placed U.S. spokesman stated the other day that unofficial links between the United States and Taiwan, including the commitment to provide it with everything necessary for self-defense, were part of the overall deal arising from the normalization of relations between the United States and the PRC. It looks as though Beijing is now reaping the fruits of its own capitulationism of the recent past. As regards the ostentatious indignation of the Chinese rulers, they are trying to save face, as they say, before the public of their country, which is disgusted at the blatant betrayal of national interests by the Maoist leaders. Moreover, according to a report in the New York TIMES, the power struggle in the Beijing leadership has intensified. In this power struggle the opponents of Deng Xiaoping see the dispute with Washington over Taiwan as a good opportunity to get that leader of the rightwing pragmatists' grouping, considered to be the initiator of the policy of rapprochement with the American imperialists, into real difficulties, especially since that course has not yielded any appreciable results for the normalization of China's highly complex economic position.

Falkland Islands Dispute

And now the Anglo-Argentine quarrel over the Falklands, or as they are called by the Argentine, the Malvinas Islands. This problem interests many of our listeners. First of all it must be said that the present conflict between Argentina and Great Britain, which threatens to result in military actions, is a consequence of the policy of colonial annexations which the British ruling circles carried out for centuries. The quarrel between Buenos Aires and London over the fate of the Falklands, which are located 500 km from the coast of Argentina and 12,000 km from Britain, has been going on for almost 150 years, that is from the moment the British seized them. Let us recall that in 1833, when the young Argentine state was just finding its feet, Britain sent a military expedition to those islands and declared them a colony. Talks were held for many years about the disputed territory but they reached an impasse. This question was frequently discussed at UN General Assembly sessions.

Then, on 2 April, Argentine troops landed on the archipelago, expelled the British administration and established Argentine sovereignty there. This act, as is known, evoked a mixed reaction in the world. Many countries consider that the Argentine rights over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands are legitimate, but are seriously concerned that its actions have given rise to the threat of a military conflict insofar as the British Government has announced its resolve, if necessary, to use force to reestablish its control over the islands. To carry out its threat London has already dispatched to the South Atlantic a large British naval formation comprising 40 vessels, due to arrive in the region of conflict in 10-12 days.

In connection with such a development of events, the appeal to the conflicting sides by the UN Security Council to refrain from actions which might lead to war and to enter the path of settling the quarrel by means of talks, is particularly topical. Our country totally and completely supports this appeal. It is hoped that London and Buenos Aires will not remain deaf to it and that a peaceful solution to the problem will be found.

There are reports, in particular, that Britain, it seems, is ready to reach agreement on setting up a dual administration of the islands with the subsequent holding of a referendum in which the population would make a choice in favor of Argentina or Great Britain. It is not yet known what the Argentine Government thinks of this idea. In any event, as can be seen from the latest statement by Argentine Foreign Minister Mendez, his government still hopes for a peaceful settlement of the question of the Falklands. True, Buenos Aires does not intend to submit to Great Britain's demands to evacuate Argentine troops from the islands. At the same time representatives of the Argentine Government have already stated that they intend to respect the interests and way of life of the almost 2,000 inhabitants of the archipelago who are of British extraction. They are guaranteed equal rights with all Argentine citizens. No obstacles will be put in the way of any who wish to leave and they will be paid compensation.

Although London has much to say about concern for the fate of the islanders, it is not less concerned, according to press reports, with the prospect of losing rich oil deposits. It is supposed that these extend from the Argentine coast Southwards through the archipelago. This is arousing heated passions in both the sides involved in the conflict. The danger of an armed clash between Britain and Argentina has not yet been eliminated. For example, London has announced the introduction of a 200-mile war zone around the archipelago, which in essence means a blockade. The command of the British naval forces has already received an order to attack any Argentine naval vessel which might be found in this zone. British Defense Secretary Nott announced on Thursday: We shall shoot first starting at 0400 GMT on Monday. In response to this, Argentina set up a special operational command in the South Atlantic and began a partial mobilization of reservists. Washington has assumed the role of intermediary in the conflict. With this aim Secretary of State Haig has gone first to London and then to Buenos Aires. Commenting on his trip, political observers note that he is not motivated by concern for the future of the Falklands. The Washington administration is primarily concerned for the future of the British Conservative government, which as you know is the United States' most devoted ally in West Europe. If London's military adventure of sending naval vessels to the South Atlantic should fail, this will inevitably, as political observers consider, lead to the fall of the Thatcher Cabinet. On the other hand, the United States and Argentina are members of the Inter-American Treaty on Mutual Aid and according to one of its articles aggression against any country of the American Continent is regarded as aggression against all American states. What then, is the United States to do if Argentina demands the implementation of the provisions of this treaty?

U.S. Presence in Pacific

Our listener (Aleksey Yuryevich Shvedov) from Moscow Region, writes: In his time, former U.S. President Carter expressed an intention to reduce the number of U.S. forces in South Korea, but then went back on his promise. The present President, Reagan, stated the need to step up the U.S. presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula. Tell me, what role is now being given to South Korea by the Pentagon generals in their plans?

A wide arc has been drawn on Washington's military-political map. It begins in Alaska, travels through Japan, the Korean Peninsula, takes in the Pacific Ocean bases of the United States, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. This is the so-called forward line of strategic basing of the United States. South Korea in this chain of states, in Pentagon thinking, is to play the role of a forward post in continental Asia -- a possible bridgehead, so to speak. Its great importance in the United States' aggressive plans is determined by its proximity to the borders of our country and by the possibility of keeping under permanent tension another socialist state -- the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Thus maintaining a seat of tension in that region, Washington obtains an extra pretext for exerting pressure on Japan.

The purpose of that pressure is to force the Japanese to increase their spending on military needs. This, by the way, was persistently asked for during his recent visit to Tokyo by the Pentagon chief, Weinberger. The next stop on his Asian tour was Seoul. The talks he had there have left no doubt that Weinberger was endeavoring to implement the idea of setting up a military alliance with the participation of Korea and Japan. That plan, which was born on the banks of the Potomac, proposes setting up a unified military-political system of the United States, Japan and Korea. The prerequisites for this have already been created. In the event of so-called extraordinary circumstances the United States, Japan and South Korea plan to act in conjunction to repel the mythical communist danger. Ideally, Washington pictures this triangle as follows: Washington carries out overall military-political leadership, Tokyo provides the economic basis of the alliance, and Seoul is given the role of supplier of cannon fodder.

A serious obstacle to these aggressive plans comes from the opposition of the public of Japan and Korea to transforming the Pacific Ocean into a zone of unrestrained Washington influence. Millions of citizens of Japan and Korea understand that the plans of the militarists contradict the interests of their countries and are demanding an end to American interference in their destiny.

U.S.-PRC DIFFERENCES OVER TAIWAN RECOGNITION

LD122146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1816 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Boris Andriyanov commentary]

[Text] According to a UPI report, the White House has informed leading congressmen of its decision to announce within the next few days a plan to sell weapons to Taiwan amounting to approximately \$100 million. At the microphone is our commentator, Boris Andriyanov:

Washington's intention to continue to supply weapons to the Taiwan regime has brought a nervous reaction from Beijing. Propaganda salvos are fired from the Chinese capital every day in connection with the Reagan administration's stand, and the Zhong-Nanhai rulers are deliberately dramatizing the situation. They are even threatening to reduce the level of diplomatic relations with the United States if, they say, Washington doesn't reconsider and if they don't cease interfering in China's internal affairs. That is how Beijing is assessing the supply of American weapons to Taiwan.

However, the paper arrows that Beijing is shooting do not frighten the American politicians, who virtually recognize the existence of two Chinas. It is not for nothing that in Washington they never tire of talking about U.S. special relations with Taiwan, and the Reagan administration, by all accounts, has no intention of relinquishing them -- it intends to continue the policy of two Chinas.

As far as the propaganda attacks on Washington are concerned, they are causing nothing more than irritation to the American authorities. The fact of the matter is that the Chinese rulers infringed upon the understanding reached with the White House more than 3 years ago. As a high-ranking Washington spokesman stated, unofficial ties between the United States and Taiwan, including supplies of weapons to them, are part of an overall deal which Beijing went along with for the sake of a normalization in Sino-American relations.

In answer to Beijing's diplomatic intimidation, across the ocean they are making it understood that the Chinese authorities will pay seriously for their unwise activities if they suddenly dare to recall their ambassador from Washington. Special representatives of the Reagan administration state openly that anything could happen in any spheres of Sino-American relations if this came about. Probably realizing that they have gone too far, Beijing is trying to extract itself from the situation. With this in mind they are trying to convince their senior partners across the ocean that the United States cannot get by without China. And Beijing is loyally assuring Washington that it will not abandon its anti-Soviet positions.

In this connection it is timely to recall that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking in Tashkent, stated that we have never supported and do not support in any form whatsoever the so-called two Chinas concept, and have fully recognized and do recognize the PRC's sovereignty over the island of Taiwan.

Such a principled stand by the Soviet Union on the problem of Taiwan once again shows how hypocritically the United States is behaving in this regard, and what kind of face the present Chinese rulers are presenting in their reluctance to make a sober appraisal of the real state of affairs to the detriment of their people's national interests.

NATO REFORM PLAN, SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVES VIEWED

PM131051 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "The Atlanticists Inflamm the Situation"]

[Text] The NATO bloc has always been regarded by Washington as one of the chief instruments of its global policy. And in order to lend this instrument special sharpness, the United States is demanding harsh "Atlantic discipline" and unquestioning submission from the West European countries belonging to the bloc.

However, the more dangerous and adventurist U.S. policy becomes -- it is even sometimes called a "course toward political catastrophe" by the bourgeois press of the Western countries -- the more alarm it causes not only among the general public but also among sober-minded politicians of NATO's European states. They realize that the peoples and states are now faced with a choice: to make the path of strengthening peace and cooperation which the USSR and its allies advocate, or the path of cold war and increased threat of war which the aggressive forces of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc are urging mankind along. It is also becoming increasingly understood that Washington is using the bloc machinery to foist on the partners its own will which is alien to their national interests. The West German magazine BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK wrote in this connection: "U.S. policy has clearly reached that stage of escalation when in its relations with the other side -- with the Warsaw Pact organization and primarily with the Soviet Union -- it is beginning to cross the final borders which were not violated even during the cold war, and at the same time is almost overtly demanding submission from the Europeans (and the Japanese) to Reagan's America, as if they were a blindly obedient army of participants in a new crusade against East Europe."

The increase in critical sentiments in NATO has forced American politicians to seek ways of restoring the shaken discipline among the partners. Among the measures now being taken by Washington for this purpose a special role is accorded to the NATO council session, at the level of head of state and government, planned for 10 June. According to A. Haig, Washington intends to use it "to strengthen the machinery of coordination between the United States and our allies in Europe by improving consultations and perhaps even by expanding the political aspects of NATO itself." To put it more simply Washington wants to consolidate even further the military, political and economic dependence of the West European countries and, by restricting their sovereignty even more, to ensure the possibility of involving the allies in its military adventures.

The fact that this is really so is evidenced by the NATO reform plan which was made public knowledge by the West German newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER. It envisages the "recognition by the Europeans of the collapse of detente and the failure of the search for the possibility of coexistence with the Soviet Union." Very far-reaching proposals ensue from this: to build up the bloc's military preparations on the borders of the socialist community countries; to review NATO's nuclear strategy and encourage France and Britain to pool their nuclear forces with U.S. nuclear forces -- that is, to completely subordinate the former to the latter; to seek the return of France to NATO's military organization; finally, to create a so-called "NATO directorate" made up of the United States, France, Britain and the FRG.

Even the mere enumeration of the main points of the planned reform of the North Atlantic bloc indicates its nature. They are fraught with the allies' even greater subjugation to the dangerous U.S. political course aimed at confrontation with the Soviet Union, the weakening of the West European countries' economy as a result of the undermining of their business ties with the socialist community states, and with a further increase in the threat of nuclear war.

Is there any possibility of avoiding such a dangerous development of events, of erecting a reliable barrier in the path of the increasing threat of war and of ensuring the peoples' security and peaceful cooperation among states with different political and social systems? Of course. This possibility and the ways to transform it into reality are pointed out in the Soviet peace program for the eighties defined by the 26th CPSU Congress. This program has received further development and concretization in subsequent Soviet steps.

The initiatives expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions elicited a very broad response throughout the world. They attest that the USSR, in alliance with the peace-loving forces of the entire planet, are not slackening even for one day the struggle to avert the threat of world nuclear war and to curb the arms race -- including that involving nuclear missiles in Europe -- and against the aggressive plans and militarist preparations of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles as a whole.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, the Soviet Union is unilaterally introducing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the USSR's European sector. And the missiles already deployed here are being frozen both quantitatively and qualitatively. The replacement of old missiles by new ones is being suspended.

The Soviet Union is going even further. This year, providing of course there is no new aggravation of the international situation, it intends to cut back a certain number of its medium-range missiles on its own initiative. Thus, a way toward reaching an accord at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is being facilitated by real deeds.

The unilateral peace-loving steps of the Soviet Union are a manifestation of its good will. They reflect the USSR's belief in the possibility of resolving all questions by negotiation in accordance with the aspirations of the world's peoples. It is obvious here that the Soviet Union is not seeking any advantages or special rights for itself. The main criterion by which it sets its course and which it requires its talks partners to respect is the principle of equality and identical security.

The new Soviet proposals are aimed at improving the situation not only in Europe; they are designed to improve the international situation as a whole. We may recall the USSR's appeal to the U.S. Government not to erect artificial barriers to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear arms and to get down to such talks in the near future. The USSR's proposal on not opening up a new arms race channel and not deploying ground-and sea-launched long-range cruise missiles is of major significance.

Finally, we must recall the Soviet Union's manifest readiness to negotiate a mutual reduction of naval activities, including missile-carrying submarines, and to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially in those regions where the busiest searoutes lie.

The sphere of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives extends to the Asian Continent too. This is evidenced by the proposals aimed at several Asian countries which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward in Tashkent. They show that USSR policy on this continent, as indeed on all the other continents, is a policy of consolidating peace and of firm rebuff of the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful coexistence with everybody who desires this, a policy of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries, solidarity with all the forces of social progress and the protection of the peoples' sovereign rights.

"We will never," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "depart from this firm Leninist basis of our foreign policy."

The Soviet Union had its say to the whole world -- talking reasonably and peaceably. So how did the West reply?

On the day Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, was addressing the trade union congress in Moscow and speaking of the USSR's decision unilaterally to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the USSR's European sector and a freeze on the missiles already deployed here, U.S. President R. Reagan was delivering an important speech in Nashville. He also touched on the question of freezing the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. But how? "As President," Reagan declared, "I will never allow this."

The official response of the North Atlantic bloc countries to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, and in particular its decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, has come in a communique on a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which has just ended in the American city of Colorado Springs. And this response was unambiguously negative.

Some 13 defense ministers from the NATO countries (with the exception of France and Iceland) took part in the work of the Nuclear Planning Group session. Many of these same ministers were comparatively recently proclaiming to the whole world that the USSR is allegedly "intensively increasing the numbers of its missiles in Europe." Now they see a danger in the fact that the Soviet Union has decided unilaterally to freeze its medium-range nuclear forces on the continent. The members of the Nuclear Planning Group tried "to justify" their negative attitude toward the USSR's unilateral moratorium decision with assertions that the Soviet initiative "would secure a Russian monopoly on the missiles." Thus, at least, it is written in the final communique.

This "argument," of course, has no substance. For the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union will not entail any changes in the East-West correlation of medium-range nuclear missile carriers. And if this moratorium is being introduced now in conditions of the advanced renewal of Soviet missile facilities, the West has only itself to blame for refusing to accept the USSR's proposal on a mutual moratorium put forward over a year ago at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Colorado Springs confirmed the importance which the ruling circles of the NATO countries attach to further preparation for deploying the American ground-launched cruise and Pershing II missiles. The Nuclear Planning Group session specially noted "further progress in work on these systems, as also in the preparations for basing them in Europe." This reaffirms that the main aim of the United States at the present stage is the deployment of the new nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Western press reports that the group's session also revealed considerable divergences of opinion among its participants, and these were somewhat reflected in the final communique. But on the whole the United States managed yet again to force the partners to submit to "Atlantic discipline." It was not for nothing that Pentagon chief, C. Weinberger, announced with satisfaction at a press conference: "This has been a very successful meeting."

But after all it has long been known that what Washington regards as a success often in fact turns out to be a terrible challenge to all peace-loving forces and the whole of mankind. And both the planned measures for reforming NATO and the results of the Nuclear Planning Group session are just such a challenge. Similarly, the whole policy of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and its actions imbued with the spirit of militarism are just such a challenge.

HAIG'S MEDIATION EFFORTS OVER FALKLANDS VIEWED

LD121644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1511 GMT 12 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] London, 12 Apr (TASS) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other ministers here today to discuss the Anglo-Argentine conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This is already the second visit to London by the head of the American State Department, who has been involved in intensive "shuttle diplomacy" in the last few days. Today's talks at 10 Downing Street took place just a few hours after Britain announced the coming into force of the decision to establish a 200 mile "war zone" around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The British nuclear submarines there have been given orders to sink any Argentine vessels to be found in that area.

In a brief interview to journalists Haig announced that he has come to London with "several ideas" with which the United States hopes to relax the situation. Today's British papers, radio and television observers are busy speculating about the nature of these "initiatives". It is noteworthy that there is no mention whatever of the need to implement the UN General Assembly decision of 1963 according to which the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands should be included in the list of territories subject to decolonization. The special UN resolution, calling on Britain and Argentina to solve the conflict by peaceful means does not figure in Haig's list of "ideas" either, observers point out.

After his talks in London, the U.S. secretary of state will once again head for Buenos Aires, the British press writes. Commenting on Haig's trips, certain Conservative papers are presenting them almost as a "peace mission" when in fact it is perfectly clear that in trying to take the heat out of the Anglo-Argentine conflict the United States is motivated primarily by the wish to defend its own foreign policy and military positions as well as its interests. The White House is clearly alarmed at the prospect of losing a trusted ally and conductor of its policies in Western Europe should the Thatcher government have to resign as a result of the crisis that has flared up.

Even the Conservative weekly THE ECONOMIST, which does not merely reflect but to a certain extent actually forms the Tory Party's viewpoints, has been forced to acknowledge the complexities of Britain's internal political situation. "Britain's political situation is extremely unstable," it writes in its latest issue. "No one can predict how the military actions of the British Fleet will affect British public opinion...."

THE ECONOMIST stresses that the Argentine conflict has become "the most serious test the Thatcher government has faced in its 3 years in power and its complexity considerably exceeds the tests connected with events in Zimbabwe, Ulster and unemployment."

MILITARY PREPARATIONS CONTINUE AT 'FULL SPEED'

LD130806 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] London, 13 Apr, TASS — The Anglo-Argentine conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands can soon turn into open armed clashes and the chances for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two countries are decreasing from day to day.

This is the conclusion drawn by the British press today in its comments on the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to London. After his meetings with British Premier [as received] Margaret Thatcher he said that the talks had run into considerable difficulties and that military preparations were now continuing at full speed.

The biggest British battle fleet in the post-war period is now proceeding to the southern Atlantic and is expected off the Falkland Islands next week.

Meanwhile, British nuclear submarines are cruising in the region and have been ordered to attack and sink Argentine war ships within the 200 miles "war zone" around the archipelago.

Another emergency sitting of the British Parliament is expected tomorrow to discuss the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN LONDON 'HEATS UP'

LD101308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0808 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS) -- As the British naval task force counts off the miles and approaches the region of the Falklands/Malvinas Islands, the political situation in London continues to heat up, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

The impression is being created that in sending the fleet to the South Atlantic the government decided to stake its all. London's "Argentine tango" can be largely explained by internal political reasons. The Tory positions have been greatly undermined in the eyes of the voters as a result of the serious economic difficulties: The army of unemployed exceeds 3 million and the country is in an industrial slump.

The Falklands crisis destroyed the externally favorable facade of British diplomacy, the article stresses. This even further exacerbated the disagreements in the Conservative Party and intensified the criticism of M. Thatcher and those around her. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, one of the recognized pillars of the Conservative Party, resigned. His deputies were sacked with him, and this was one of the major reshuffles in the Foreign Office over the past 50 years.

At the same time the prime minister refused the resignation of Defense Secretary J. Nott and appointed F. Pym, a former head of the military department, as the new foreign secretary, the newspaper says. In the situation which has arisen the Tories apparently felt that the only way to raise the government's prestige was to conduct a policy of armed confrontation with Argentina.

It is quite clear that the selection of the military option could turn out to have the most serious consequences for the Conservative government and for the whole country, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses. A return to the policy of "Britannia rules the waves" will take the shape primarily of an expensive financial venture. Business circles in the city of London are afraid that armed confrontation between the two states will cause the "flight" of sterling investments abroad. Sending the largest-ever peacetime British squadron to the other end of the Earth will cost, according to some estimates, 150-200 million pounds sterling. And this, as Chief Secretary of the Treasury L. Brittan admitted, may result in a reexamination of the budget for the forthcoming year and the possible reduction of expenditures for internal needs or an increase in taxes. This will hardly meet with the support of the voters, who are experiencing the burden of the ruinous economic course of the Tories ever more tangibly.

MODIFIED PERSHING II MISSILE ORDER PLACED FOR FRG

LD121642 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Apr, TASS -- It has become known here that the United States intends to set up the production of the Pershing-II missile's modified version which the Pentagon intends to sell to the FRG for deployment on its territory. It is reported, in particular, that the U.S. Department of Defence has placed an order for 118 missiles of such type intended for the West German Bundeswehr. It is being asserted that they are to be fitted out with conventional non-nuclear warheads.

What is behind these intentions? It is well known that the Pentagon's plans to deploy in a number of NATO countries 108 Pershing-II missiles with nuclear warheads as well as 464 land-based cruise missiles have encountered the firm resistance of the West European public which justly views them as a threat to the security of the peoples of the continent. A vigorous movement has developed in Western Europe in protest against U.S. insidious designs, movement which neither the Washington administration nor the governments of West European countries can ignore.

It is for the purpose of defusing the protests that Washington conceived a turning maneuver -- to deploy in the FRG the self-same Pershing-II missiles but in a different wrapping: The missiles will ostensibly be fitted out with a conventional, not nuclear warhead.

Such a device is intended for credulous people. Anyone understands that to replace a conventional warhead with a nuclear one is a matter of little time, particularly when depots with nuclear charges are literally close at hand, as is the case in the FRG. In a word, this is a question of bringing to Western Europe without preliminary permission the same weapons which, as Paul Warnke, a prominent U.S. specialist on the problems of disarmament, put it, have given rise to fear of possibility of a nuclear war and of its consequences.

MOSCOW RESPONDS TO CHEMICAL WEAPONS ALLEGATIONS

LD121114 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] The American administration has been alleging that the Soviet Union uses chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. In its campaign of slander Washington is prepared to go so far as to violate the accepted rules of international relations. Washington has no evidence whatsoever to substantiate its claims. Here is commentary by Igor Aleksandrov:

The anti-Soviet campaign raised by Washington is an extremely noisy one, but so far neither the White House nor the State Department or any other government agency has managed to provide any convincing evidence confirming their claims. Nor do they have any facts to support the allegations. The so-called witness accounts have clearly been fabricated by the American secret services, which is revealed even by a cursory and impartial analysis of them.

The Americans have never come up with any material evidence either. No remnants of chemical ammunition, splinters of chemical shells have ever been produced by United States officials to support their claims, nor in fact were there any. The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons. In spite of all the eyewitness accounts of the alleged use of Soviet chemical arms in Afghanistan, the American side has never referred to any victims of these arms. The fact that Washington's allegations about the use of chemical arms made in the Soviet Union are absolutely unfounded has been confirmed by the head of the International Red Cross delegation to Peshawar, Pakistan, Mr (Momo). He said that the physicians of the International Red Cross committee have never come across patients who have been exposed to toxic chemicals. It is only natural therefore that the United Nations commission of inquiry has said that it was unable to find any indications of the use of war agents.

Other arguments used by the American side in an attempt to substantiate its claim about the use of Soviet toxic chemicals have also failed to provide any proof. The State Department has for instance made a lot of fuss announcing the results of a chemical analysis of a plant delivered from the border between Thailand and Kampuchea by a CIA agent. The plant in question in fact consisted of a stem and one leaf. The State Department claimed that the analysis of the plant revealed that toxic agents of the (trychocassin) group have been used in the area. The claim was refuted immediately by experts in many countries and in the United States itself.

Professor (Nexelton), of the school of biochemistry at Harvard University, and other American experts said the claim was absolutely unfounded. A correspondent of the NBC, who interviewed American scientists, said that most of them were very sceptical of State Department claims about the use of Soviet toxic chemicals known as yellow rain in South-east Asia. As they pointed out to the correspondents the toxic substances in the analyzed plant are produced by a fungi which occurs in many parts of the world. They said that this fungi can even be found in the soil outside the State Department right in Washington. One American biochemist described the so-called evidence produced by the State Department as utterly unconvincing. The American newspaper NEWSDAY dismissed it as proving absolutely nothing. Newspapers in other countries expressed the same view. The French LIBERATION notes that the United States has so far produced no evidence to support its allegations. A member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, (Hans Braun), has said that reports about the use of gas upon civilians in Afghanistan by Soviet troops were fabricated by the American secret services.

But Washington is still carrying on with its slander campaign. Apparently administration officials believe that by repeating a lie many times, one can make it plausible. But Washington's campaign is counterproductive because it revealed its true objective. The campaign is aimed at covering up facts about the use of American chemical arms in Vietnam and plans for a chemical warfare drawn up by the Pentagon.

TASS CLAIMS CW EVIDENCE FABRICATED

LD130906 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 13 Apr 82

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS -- A certain Scott Barnes, former CIA agent, in an interview with the U.S. journal COVERT ACTION, has revealed some details of the preparation of fabrications about the "use of Soviet chemical weapons" in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and their subsequent circulation with blessing from Washington. In November last year Barnes and five of his accomplices, after training in Bangkok by representatives of American special services, were sent into Laos with the assignment of finding and eliminating two American agents earlier dispatched into that country to fabricate "evidence" of the use of toxins. Barnes and Co. failed to fulfill the assignment and returned secretly to the United States one by one.

Barnes later made up his mind to reveal his Lao adventures to the American press. Newspapers, however, including the Washington POST, and television networks, usually hungry for sensations, kept silent this time. COVERT ACTION alone decided to publish his account.

The public, including in the United States, can see once again the unscrupulous "basis" of the "reports" and speeches made by those circles in Washington who are stubbornly trying to slander the USSR and Vietnam, make the world forget about the heinous crimes of the American military in Asia, and divert people's attention from the large-scale preparation for a chemical war launched in the United States. The above-said facts also show the true value of the "free" American press, the press which so zealously spreads obvious inventions about "Soviet chemical weapons," keeping silent when facts related to those who fabricate these inventions, engineers of dirty tricks from the CIA, surface.

TASS SEES GROWING ANTIWAR MOVEMENT IN WEST

LD121406 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 12 Apr 82

[By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- A new wave of mass anti-war manifestations has swept the USA, the FRG, Britain, and other countries of the West in recent days. The number of active opponents of war is now reckoned in millions. The peace workers intensify the efforts in the sacred struggle for the greatest right -- the right to life, for the curbing of the arms race, for the deepening of detente and elimination of the war threat.

It is easy to understand why Europe has become the centre of the anti-war movement. Official Washington's cynical talk of a "limited" nuclear war, conjunction with plans for deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, neutron and chemical weapons in Western Europe, has shown to the European peoples that the ruling circles of the USA overtly work out scenarios of future military operations which, according to their designs, should develop in the European Continent. It is not fortuitous that the calls "no to American missiles in Europe", "no to Reagan's 'zero option'", "yes to disarmament in the West and East" have become the most popular slogans of the anti-war manifestations in Western Europe.

The anti-war movement in the USA has assumed an unusual scope for the first time since U.S. imperialism's aggression in Vietnam. The Reagan administration tried to present the results of the latest elections as the American people's mandate for an unbridled arms race. But that stratagem has failed. The sharp build-up of the military budget has not only aggravated the economic slump, unemployment and material privations of millions of Americans. The horrible spectre of a nuclear war, in which the USA would not manage to sit snug across the ocean, has arisen squarely before the Americans as a result of the U.S. leaders' statements as to a "limited" nuclear war, achieving military superiority, and winnability of nuclear war.

The current anti-war movement in the USA has a broader basis than in the years of the war in Vietnam. It involves not only the youth but also the "average American", moderate sections of the populations, church circles, organizations of physicians, lawyers, businessmen, and finds support in political circles and U.S. Congress. The idea of negotiations with the USSR and of a freeze on nuclear means with the aim of their subsequent limitation and reduction is already supported by 190 members of Congress, by the legislatures of seven states, hundreds of cities and districts of the country. According to the latest public opinion polls, 72 percent of the Americans are in favour of the idea.

The war opponents in the West clearly see that, while the Soviet Union advances numerous constructive initiatives, Washington rejects them outright without even getting around to studying them attentively. The Soviet Union's impassioned appeal in favour of peace, vividly reaffirming the peaceful character of the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR, has again sounded worldwide these days in the CPSU Central Committee's slogans for the first of May, 1982. At the same time during Washington's latest "explanations", it has become clear that the USA continues to steer a dangerous course towards "rearmament" and towards achieving nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union.

The movement for peace, against the nuclear war threat which the U.S. aggressive policy is bringing to the world, for the solution of the problem of disarmament through negotiations would doubtless be mounting under the motto "Peace Is Everyone's Concern". This struggle is getting full support of the Soviet people, inscribed on whose banner is: "Peace to the World".

SOVIET ROLE IN JAPAN'S DEFEAT IN CHINA RECALLED

OW091245 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Musin commentary: "The Significance of the Soviet Contribution to the Elimination of Japanese Militarism and the Victory of the Chinese Revolution" -- 11th of series: "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee last summer only briefly mentioned that the revolutionary forces of all countries supported the Chinese people's struggle for liberation. It ignored altogether the significance of the Soviet contribution to the destruction of Japanese militarism and the victory of the Chinese revolution. This runs counter to facts and the CCP's own documents of the 1950's. It is one of the manifestations of the false tendency on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations. Since Mao Zedong pushed the anti-Soviet line in the ideological and political spheres, this false tendency has gotten the upper hand in China's official propaganda.

Listeners, I would like to deal here with two questions. The first one concerns the practical significance of the Soviet contribution to the elimination of Japanese militarism, which ruled a large part of northeast China from 1931 to 1945. The second concerns the significance of the revolutionary base in northeast China for the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949.

Let us first talk about the first question. At the end of July 1945 Japan rejected the demand made by the United States, Britain and the Kuomintang government to lay down its arms and surrender unconditionally. On 8 August the Soviet Union, loyal to its obligations as an ally and to its internationalist commitments, declared war on militarist Japan. This shocked the Japanese ruling circles but pleased the Chinese people. On 9 August the then head of the Japanese Government, Suzuki, told members of the Japanese Supreme Warfare Advisory Council that Japan was in an awkward predicament as a result of the Soviet Union's participation in the war against Japan. A newspaper in China commented: China welcomes the Soviet Union's declaration of war against Japan and praises the attacks launched by the Red Army, which has entered northeast China. Within 2 to 3 weeks the Soviet Army eliminated 1 million soldiers of the elite Kanto Army of the Japanese militarists. At the end of July the Japanese militarists rejected the demand made by the United States, Britain and the Kuomintang government to surrender, intending to prolong the war for a few months and even years. However, by the end of August the war had actually come to an end.

Both army men and people in the cities and the countryside of northeast China welcomed the liberators. They put up slogans which read: We are grateful to the Soviet soldiers for liberating us from Japanese oppression; we are thankful to the Soviet Union. Chinese leaders, including Mao Zedong, admitted and more than once emphasized that the Soviet Union and its armed forces played a decisive role in defeating militarist Japan. Newspapers and magazines in China also commented in the same vein. For instance, on 3 September 1951 GUANGMING RIBAO stressed: Japan was forced to surrender unconditionally as a result of the Soviet entry into the war. It was the Soviet army's action that liberated all provinces in northeast China and Korea, and markedly shortened the war against Japan. In this connection, I have one point to add. Stimson, then secretary of the U.S. War Department, formally admitted that the United States had no plan to end the war before the end of 1949. This indicates the significance of the Soviet contribution to the elimination of Japanese militarism.

As for the significance of the revolutionary base in northeast China for the Chinese people's victory in the civil war against the Kuomintang regime, I will elaborate on that in my next talk. I will now talk only about three important developments. These important developments enabled the Chinese communist armed forces, which fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet army in August 1945, to grow and become strong in northeast China. These developments also made it possible for the CCP to build in northeast China a new and main base of the Chinese revolution.

The first development was: In this region where 150 million people lived, organs of state power were established under CCP leadership. These organs soon made preparations and began to carry out fundamental social and economic reforms. The second development was: The Soviet Union foiled the U.S. attempt to dispatch U.S. forces to the area where the Soviet army was stationed and to the liberated area. The third development was: The Soviet army did not agree with the U.S.-Chiang plan to deploy the Chiang Kai-shek forces in these areas. Further developments showed that all this was of far-reaching significance to the Chinese people's victory in the struggle for liberation when Chiang Kai-shek unleashed the civil war.

MATERIALS ON INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Interview With Parliamentarian

PM310927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan "Topical Interview": "Main Concern Is Peace -- date not specified"]

[Text] Delhi -- I. Gupta, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India [CPI] and leader of the Communist group in the Indian Parliament, has told your IZVESTIYA correspondent:

The work of the 12th CPI Congress is taking place at an anxious time when U.S. imperialism and its minions are trying to provoke a new world war and are brandishing nuclear weapons. Events are developing in such a way that our independence and security are threatened. In the immediate vicinity of our borders the rapid arming of the dictatorial military regime in Pakistan with the latest U.S. weapons is in progress. A continuous buildup of U.S. military might is taking place in the Indian Ocean, and China is expanding its support for the separatist elements and various rebels in the north and northeast of our country. All this was discussed, of course, at our congress. The tension being created around India is part of U.S. imperialism's world strategy aimed at undermining detente. At the congress our party will formulate the Indian Communists' major tasks for mobilizing our country's patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces to struggle to preserve and consolidate peace and ease tension.

Our party is deeply aware of the importance and constructive nature of the peace proposals adopted in recent years by the Soviet Union, especially the proposals made at the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress that the Soviet Union is firmly and steadfastly steering toward a firm peace and peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation among all states irrespective of their social or political systems. At the Soviet trade union congress the head of the Soviet state announced the USSR's new initiatives dictated by a desire to set a good example: a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and -- of particular importance to India -- the Soviet leadership's proposal to the West on the mutual limitation of naval activity, the withdrawal of missile-carrying submarines from the present vast regions of combat patrol, and the spread of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans through which the busiest sea lanes run.

It is now the turn of the United States and the Western countries to reply to the USSR's initiative by constructive actions in a spirit of good will.

All these initiatives, highly rated by the CPI, are helping it to launch a peace movement in its own country. Of course our 12th congress, Comrade Gupta says, will be a congress for strengthening friendly ties between the CPI and the CPSU and other anti-imperialist forces and movements in various parts of the world, a congress for cohesion with fraternal parties in the common struggle against imperialism's conspiratorial activity.

The congress will comprehensively discuss problems of India's economic development. Our economy is experiencing imperialism's pressure in various forms. Internal reaction aided by all kinds of machinations is trying to subordinate it to foreign capital and adapt its development to the West's interests.

The 12th CPI Congress, Comrade Gupta concludes, will formulate clearly the tasks facing the party and the working class. It will be an important factor for strengthening the democratic movement in India and will make its contribution to the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples.

Congress Decisions Reported

PM021133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents V. Korivikov, V. Shirokov, S. Spitsin report: "Under a Banner of Unity"]

[Excerpts] Banaras (Uttar Pradesh), 27 Mar -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India [CPI] is drawing to a close.

In the intervals between sessions, we talked with congress delegates -- people of different ages and professions from many of the country's states. Their assessment of the work of the communists' forum was unanimous: It is taking place in a businesslike and creative atmosphere.

The delegates to the Indian Communists' supreme forum approved the report on the political situation and the party's activity since the 11th CPI Congress as presented by R. Rao, general secretary of the CPI National Council, and the party's political course. They noted with great satisfaction that in the period under review the CPI's unity had consolidated, its prestige among working people had strengthened and communists' role in the struggle for the fundamental interests of working people, primarily those of the country's socially and economically most backward population strata, had increased. The congress approved and CPI's energetic efforts aimed at strengthening the unity of the working class and peasantry and the leftwing and democratic forces of India.

The political resolution adopted by the congress points out the serious danger posed to the cause of peace by U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy and the Beijing leadership's expansionist course. At present, the resolution stresses, the party's national and international tasks are so closely interconnected that they should be viewed in indissoluble unity for the successful defense of the people's interests and the country's security. The CPI consistently advocates the unity of leftwing and democratic forces and the strengthening of all patriotic forces, opposes the increasing external threat to India's national security and advocates improving the international situation.

As the congress pointed out, the CPI is struggling resolutely against Maoism, "Euro-communism" and all attacks against the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. India's Communists are making every effort to strengthen the international communist movement's unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The CPI advocates the comprehensive development of India's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the broadening of its ties with Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan and the development of good-neighborly relations with neighboring states and supports Asian, African and Latin American national liberation movements.

The commission drafting the report on organizational work and party rules amendments examined over 140 amendments and additions. Some 60 of them were adopted. The report notes that all internal party activity must be based on Leninist norms of communist activity, on a consistent observance of the principles of democratic centralism and on a development of criticism and self-criticism. Particular stress is laid on the need to step up the party's organizational activity and the activeness of power party cells and the party's mass organizations and to raise the ideological standard of party propaganda and the political and general educational training of CPI members. One amendment to the CPI rules abolishes the post of chairman of the party's national council.

CPSU Greetings

PM050839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India and to all Indian communists, and wishes the congress successful and fruitful work.

Your party's congress is taking place under conditions of a sharp deterioration of the international situation. The aggressive circles of imperialism, led by the United States, are fueling international tension and making fierce attacks against socialism, and against the forces of peace, democracy and progress. They are foisting on the world an arms race of unprecedented scale and are trying to achieve military superiority, implement the vain plans of making the world return to the times of undivided domination by imperialism, and to bar the way to liberation movements and progressive transformations on our planet. For the sake of achieving these goals they are nudging the world to the brink of nuclear conflict, which carries with it a threat for all mankind. Asia and the Indian Ocean region rank by no means last as targets of their intrigues.

Now, as never before, there is a need for international solidarity and energetic actions by all anti-imperialist and antiwar forces in order to rebuff the aggressive intrigues of world reaction and protect peace on Earth.

Some of India's neighboring states which are trying to interfere in your country's internal affairs have been drawn into the dangerous policy of fueling international tension. External forces hostile to the Indian people are striving to undermine India's lofty prestige in the world arena as a peace-loving state and active participant in the Nonaligned Movement. The policy being pursued by India has earned the respect of many world states. It enjoys the broad support of the Indian people and of leftwing, democratic and patriotic forces. For its part, the Soviet Union welcomes the growth of India's role -- as a great Asian power -- in world affairs.

The Communist Party of India takes an active part in the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and world reaction, for peace and the security of the peoples. It is a distinguished detachment of the international workers' and communist movement and an active fighter for the implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and for the rallying of the world communist movement on the basis of these principles.

The Soviet Union realizes what complex problems need to be resolved by India to overcome the colonial legacy and to build a new life. These problems can be resolved by the efforts of the whole people on the basis of the unity of the country's leftwing and all democratic forces. The Communist Party of India is making a weighty contribution to these efforts.

The Soviet people highly appraise the active role which your party plays in developing and strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship based on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India. This friendship has become a deep-rooted popular tradition in both our countries and is an important factor for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Communist Party of India success in further strengthening its ties with the masses and in the struggle for the vital interests of the people, for peace, democracy and social progress.

Long live the Communist Party of India -- the militant vanguard of the Indian working people!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

MATERIAL ON INDIA-USSR RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

Gandhi Cable

LD130731 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has addressed a telegram to Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov congratulating them on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the USSR.

Diplomatic relations between India and the USSR, the telegram says, were established several months before the gaining of independence by India and sealed relations, characteristic of which are mutual understanding and sympathies between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. Since then our contacts have grown and versatile cooperation has been developed. Our relations are an example of harmonious cooperation between the two countries with different political and social systems. They also serve the cause of stability and peace all over the world. May Indian-Soviet friendship further flourish.

Reddy Message

LD130730 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS -- Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, has sent a telegram to the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"The period since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries has seen the considerable extension of bilateral relations for our mutual benefit," the Indian president says. "This has become possible thanks to the common approach of our two countries to many major world problems, and to our mutual respect and admiration. I am deeply convinced that the time-tested relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to grow in the future as well."

Rao Telegram

LD130738 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS -- Narasimha Rao, the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, has sent a telegram to Andrey Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the USSR.

"During the three and a half decades," the telegram says, "we have witnessed the steady strengthening of the Indian-Soviet friendship which has become a major factor making for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. A number of important steps have been taken in recent years to extend the scope and content of the friendly relations and mutually-advantageous cooperation between our countries in the most diverse spheres. Indian-Soviet friendship is an example of the constructive development of relations between countries with different socio-economic systems on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-intervention into each other's internal affairs."

Soltan: Model Relations

LD121910 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Excerpts] This Thursday marks 35 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and India. Our commentator Yuriy Soltan has these details:

Contracts between the Soviet Union and India are characterized by sincerity, mutual respect and community of chief foreign policy goals. The different social and political systems of the leading socialist nation and the biggest nonaligned country do not hinder the development of their all-round friendly cooperation. Friendship between the two countries has stood the test of time, proving its stability in hours of trial. And if it keeps gaining in strength it is largely thanks to the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed in August 1971 and regular personal contacts between the two countries' leaders.

The friendly Soviet-Indian cooperation is not simply to mutual advantage. It has become a firm factor of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. No one can any longer build a policy in Asia without taking Soviet-Indian relations into account. While being an example for other countries to follow, these relations are also a warning to those who would like to hamper the independent development of Asian nations and to dominate them directly or indirectly. Even the bigger Asian countries would have found it much more difficult to safeguard their sovereignty were it not for this factor. It is a restraining factor for the imperialist circles of the United States and their Chinese partners in their attempts to sow discord in Asia. The strict observance of the principle of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and the mutual respect for the specific features of each other's foreign policy have created a solid basis for growing mutual trust.

The voices of Moscow and Delhi always sound in unison when it comes to such fundamental matters as defense of peace and independence of nations. And in the context of the complicated international situation of today the importance of this factor is indeed difficult to overestimate.

SKACHKOV, INDIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS COOPERATION

PMO21415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on 26 March received (A.S. Gill), secretary of the Indian Ministry of Steel and Mines. There was an examination of questions of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the ferrous metallurgy sphere, special attention being paid to the construction, with the USSR's assistance, of a major new metallurgical plant at Vizagapatnam.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALK WITH AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

LD081624 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today Habib Mangal, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR.

The sides discussed a number of questions of mutual interest during their talk, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

GDR VOLKSKAMMER SUPPORTS BREZHNEV INITIATIVES

PM131001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "GDR Volkskammer Session"]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Mar -- A session of the GDR Volkskammer took place here today, with the participation of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the Volkskammer, on behalf of the deputies, expressed their unanimous support for the USSR's constructive new proposals on limiting the arms race and consolidating international security, put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The president of the Volkskammer stressed that these proposals are the only alternative to the imperialist course of confrontation and exacerbation of tension and clear the way for ensuring lasting peace on the planet.

The deputies unanimously adopted new laws on military service and the GDR state border.

ROMANOV RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR IN LENINGRAD

PM130855 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received Egon Winkelmann, the GDR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, at the Smolnyy Institute yesterday. In the warm, friendly conversation that was held G.V. Romanov described the work of the Leningrad party organization on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the provisions and conclusions in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The ambassador was informed of the main guidelines of the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast for the 11th 5-Year Plan and of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Participating in conversation was M.A. Yefimov, representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Leningrad. Ulrich Dahms, the GDR's consul general in Leningrad, was present during the conversation.

CEAUSESCU STOPS IN NOVOSIBIRSK EN ROUTE TO PRC

LD121730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1708 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Novosibirsk, 12 Apr (TASS) -- In transit from Bucharest on an official visit to the PRC and the DPRK, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made a stopover in Novosibirsk today.

At the airport Nicolae Ceausescu was met and seen off by the leaders of party and soviet organizations of Novosibirsk. Among those who welcomed him was Traian Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, the secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a telegram, in which he conveyed warm and comradely greetings and best wishes, to Leonid Brezhnev from aboard the aircraft.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON INCIDENT IN JERUSALEM MOSQUE

LD121706 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Israel has completed preparations for invading southern Lebanon. Reports in Beirut say there are at least two Israeli divisions on the Lebanese border and Israeli military ships have blockaded the south Lebanese coast. The Lebanese Government, our commentator Leonid Rassadin recalls, has already notified the United Nations of Israeli preparations for such an attack. A message to this effect has been handed to the UN secretary general. Lebanon has reserved the right to demand an emergency session of the Security Council.

Meanwhile the Israeli Cabinet met in Jerusalem on Sunday. Although the decisions it took are kept secret, as the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports, there is no doubt that the Israeli ministers discussed details of an attack on the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

Simultaneously, the situation in the Israeli occupied Arab regions worsened sharply. An Israeli soldier has opened fire on Arab residents in the old part of Jerusalem. The incident occurred near the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the main Muslim shrines. Scores of innocent people were killed or wounded as a result. The population of the West Bank and the Gaza Sector, replied by starting a general 7-day strike of protest. There are demonstrations of Arab residents in many population centers.

Officials in Tel Aviv and Washington claim that the terrorist act outside the Al-Aqsa Mosque was committed by a mentally unbalanced person. This is the version the State Department puts forward. Yet, how can the U.S. administration have any version at all? After all, the Israeli authorities have had no time even for preliminary enquiries as yet. By insisting on its version, official Washington seeks to conceal the existence of a large-scale Israeli (?plot) against the Palestinian people. Besides, the State Department denounced the incident in Jerusalem and expressed regret over it. Prior to that, U.S. officials voiced concern over the worsening of the situation on the Israeli-Lebanese border, and even urged Tel Aviv to show restraint. Yet the sincerity of such statements is highly doubtful, to say the least, since the Israeli rulers, who are now preparing a new aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinians, enjoy unlimited aid, (?but) first of all military aid, from the United States. The situation in the Middle East is fraught with a new explosion and responsibility for this rests not only on Israel but on those who energetically support its aggressive schemes.

TASS COMMENTATOR VIEWS ISRAELI THREAT TO LEBANON

LD121414 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 12 Apr 82

["Avert the Threat Hanging Over Lebanon" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Vasilii Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- The statement made on Sunday by the American ambassador in Tel Aviv to the effect that the Israel Cabinet has taken no decision on an invasion of Lebanon was designed to lessen tension created by a sharp intensification of war preparations by Israel against Lebanon. But this soothing, or to be more exact, vigilance-dulling statement hit wide of the mark. It is indicative that at a time when the American diplomat was talking of some "assurances" given him by the Israeli prime minister, an official spokesman for the Israeli Cabinet refused to comment on any reports on this subject.

Meanwhile on Sunday, Israel reportedly continued concentrating its troops in districts bordering on Lebanon. According to some reports, about four Israeli divisions have already been concentrated there. There are increased movements of Israeli troops all along the Lebanese frontier, which is regarded by many foreign observers as fresh proof of Tel Aviv's preparations for large-scale military action.

The British newspaper OBSERVER, for instance, believes that Israel has completed its preparations for making a strike against the forces of the Palestine resistance movement. It has been a long-cherished dream of Tel Aviv's war hawks to smash them and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

As usual, preparations for this Israeli venture are being made under cover of a noisy propaganda campaign against the Palestine Liberation Organization and false accusations of "terrorism," of building up its forces in southern Lebanon, and so on and so forth.

It is believed in Tel Aviv that Israel now has its hands free, more than ever before, for an expansionist action against Lebanon. The Israeli war hawks have always been willing to use an aggravation of the international situation as a suitable moment for action.

Such happened during the Israeli piratic raid against a nuclear reactor near Baghdad, the barbarous bombings of Beirut last summer or the Knesset decision to annex the Golan Heights. Tel Aviv attached no importance to President Reagan's appeal for "restraint." The Israeli leaders know well what American demarches are worth. They are more than confident that this time, too, as it happened many times before, they will have the full support of their overseas ally. The more so that the American-Israeli memorandum on "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv has already become operative as was officially announced, and that American units from the so-called "multinational force" in Sinai securely protect the Israeli rear.

So a serious threat of an Israeli aggression is again hanging over Lebanon. The explosive situation created by Israel's war preparations puts on the order of the day the need for taking prompt steps to avert this threat and to normalise the situation.

UNIONIST GROUPING ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN CAIRO

LD122016 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] A meeting was held in Cairo to mark the 6th anniversary of the formation of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG]. 'Abd al-Ghaffar Shukri, member of the NPUG Central Committee General Secretariat, called for the speediest possible release of all political detainees who have been held since last autumn and for the lifting of the state of emergency imposed after the assassination of As-Sadat. Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat, former Egyptian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society, which was dissolved by As-Sadat, underlined the need for the practical development of democracy in the country. The participants at the meeting declared their support for the Palestinian resistance movement.

MOSCOW REACTS TO HAIG'S AL-AHRAM INTERVIEW

LD122028 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig recently granted an interview to the correspondent of the Cairo AL-AHRAM in which he tried to justify Washington's current course in the international arena and also the U.S. anti-Arab policy in the Middle East.

It is noteworthy that his interview was published by AL-AHRAM after the U.S. veto of the UN Security Council draft resolution that indicted Israel's terrorism in the occupied Arab territories.

This stance by Washington aroused a wave of anger in the Arab world and throughout the world. It appeared as if Haig was not going to evade dealing with this subject, which clearly exposes the heart of U.S. policy in the Middle East; however, Haig ignored this subject. This is the stance of the representatives of the present American administration -- either they ignore public opinion or try to mislead it. The world is protesting against the arms race carried out by Washington. However, Washington disregards this protestation, does not intend to give up the arms race and is helping design new types of weapons of total annihilation.

In his interview with the AL-AHRAM correspondent U.S. Secretary of State Haig calls this arms race rebuilding American Armed Forces. He claims the United States is seeking to maintain a nuclear balance with the Soviet Union to prevent war breaking out. However, since when did the arms race stop war breaking out? The whole world knows that the Soviet initiatives intent on curtailing the arms race have still not received a response from Washington.

These statements by Haig deceive no one. What is significant is: Haig in his press interview with the AL-AHRAM correspondent tried to stress that the alleged Soviet expansion and not Israel constitutes a danger to the Middle East. It is as if the Soviet Union, and not Israel with U.S. support, occupies Arab territories, has annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, pursues a policy of bloody terrorism on the West Bank and prepares to commit aggression against Lebanon. In Haig's view the Arabs should agree with all this and should see danger in the Soviet Union, which is struggling and is standing by the side of their just cause and seeking to put a halt to Israeli aggression and expansion and to secure the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and other Arab peoples, victims of this aggression.

It is noteworthy that the Middle East well realizes what Washington means when it spreads false claims about Soviet expansion. This concerns the Soviet Union's support for the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples. Haig calls these national liberation movements radical. However, this does not alter the core of the matter. The Soviet Union's support for the Palestinians struggling for their legitimate rights does not please Washington. Also Soviet support for the Syrians, the Lebanese and the South Yemenis, who actively challenge the intrigue of imperialism and Zionist aggression in the region, does not please Washington.

However, there is a saying: The wind blows opposite to where the ship wants to go. The Arab world opposes Zionist aggression and U.S. support for Israel. Regardless of intense U.S. anger, the strong support by the Soviet Union will always be on the side of the Arabs' just cause.

MOSCOW RPP ON SOVIET-IRAQI TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD130042 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ten years have passed since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq. What paved the way for its conclusion was the good progress of Soviet-Iraq relations, particularly the friendship that appeared and grew between the peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and security in the Middle East.

The Iraqi people experienced a difficult and complicated struggle for freedom and independence and for their right to administer their own natural resources. The downfall of the pro-imperialist Nuri as-Sa'id clique in 1958, Iraq's withdrawal from the infamous Baghdad Pact and the nationalization of the foreign oil companies operating in Iraq, all that, in addition to the other successes in the building of a new society, was the result of the sublime political activity of the Iraqi people and the positive cooperation among all the progressive revolutionary forces in Iraqi society.

Since the first days of the 1958 antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution in Iraq, the Soviet Union has been giving the Iraqi people every possible practical assistance. About 100 industrial and other projects have been built or are being built with Soviet assistance. The important aspect of the matter is the fact that Soviet assistance is directed toward the utilization of principal Iraqi resources -- namely oil, the irrigation waters and the strengthening of the national industry, the basis of the country's economic independence -- and toward furthering the prosperity of the Iraqi people. The Soviet-Iraqi treaty covers a wide range of issues, bilateral and international affairs.

When the Soviet Union concluded this treaty, it proceeded from the premise that the development of Soviet-Iraqi relations strengthened the unity and cohesiveness of all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world. It should be mentioned that the treaty is not directed against any country nor does it harm the legitimate rights and interests of other countries. On the contrary, it includes articles which meet the interests of other countries and peoples. The promotion of cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the treaty and the widening of contacts with the other socialist countries help the Arab countries consolidate their political positions, strengthen their national economy and struggle successfully against Israeli aggression and its protectors, and against the attempts of U.S. imperialism to firmly establish its military and political presence in the Near and Middle East.

One must not also forget the events of the last year when Israel dealt a blow to the nuclear research center near Baghdad, thus expanding the scope of its aggression against the Arab states. This piratical attack aroused great alarm in the world. The Soviet Union firmly stood by Iraq, demanding the adoption of the severest measures and punishments against the enemy in accordance with UN rules. Israel's aggressive action against Iraq and the continuous encroachment by the Israeli military clique on the freedom and independence of Syria, Lebanon and the other Arab states clearly show where the main threat against them originates.

U.S. imperialism and its agents stubbornly seek to divide and weaken the Arab countries. They are trying to impede the Arab course against the policy of separate deals, a course agreed upon at the Baghdad conference and at other subsequent Arab conferences.

The anti-imperialist trend in these resolutions does not lose importance now when efforts are being made to revive Camp David plans. Moreover, the enemies of the Arab peoples are working in another direction to achieve their aggressive aims. They have not lost hope in arousing a lack of confidence in the true friends of the Arabs, using in particular the worn anticommunist and anti-Soviet slogans and the false Soviet threat. But these plots being hatched by international imperialism are doomed to failure since the Arab peoples have now sufficient political experience. They possess all the means required to successfully resist imperialist machinations and will not give the imperialist forces and Israel any chance to act freely and unpunished.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will further stand in solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples for their freedom and independence, against Israeli aggression and those who back it in order to meet the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people and to secure a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

PM131039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE].

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and ourselves we convey to you, Comrade Mengistu, and to the leadership and friendly people of socialist Ethiopia sincere congratulations in connection with Victory Day.

As in the years of struggle against fascist aggression, so today the Soviet Union is resolutely on the side of the Ethiopian people struggling against and subversive actions of the forces of international imperialism and reaction and against outside interference in their country's internal affairs. The Soviet Union views with sympathy and respect Ethiopia's course toward strengthening national independence and territorial integrity, toward the implementation of progressive socioeconomic and political transformations.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of the peoples of our countries and in the name of strengthening world peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov

ZARYA VOSTOKA REVIEWS CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY

WAO71145 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Unattributed review of book "Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati" ("Selected Speeches and Articles") by K.U. Chernenko, Moscow Politizdat, 1981: "The Growing Leading Role of the Party in the Developed Socialist Society"]

[Text] The founders of scientific communism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, always stressed that their teaching is not dogma, not a code of timeless, immutable postulates, but a guide for action. Having developed Marxism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, V.I. Lenin repeatedly noted its creative nature. After V.I. Lenin's death, his students and brothers-in-arms, by analyzing and generalizing experience in building the world's first socialist society, developed and enriched Marxist-Leninist teaching.

At the stage of mature socialism, the historic decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and the works of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, other leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state and figures from the fraternal communist and workers parties have made an outstanding contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. Here, first and foremost, note should be made of the well-proportioned scientific concept of developed socialism as the natural stage preceding the direct transition to communism, the most important theoretical conclusions on the development of a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a Soviet all-nation state, the transformation of the CPSU into a party of all the people and the formation in our country of a new social and international community of people -- the Soviet people.

The unity of revolutionary theory and practice in the building of communism is one of the fundamental principles in all the activity of the party of Lenin.

As L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The Marxist-Leninist party cannot fulfill its role if it does not give the necessary attention to trying to comprehend everything that is happening and to generalizing the new phenomena of life and the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. We have always considered that this task is extraordinarily important and have also given much attention to solving it during the accountability period."

Practice has shown that as communism is approached, because of the complexity of the solutions to economic and ideological-educational questions and the features of the USSR's international position, the leading and guiding role of the CPSU is constantly growing and that it is precisely this continuous process that guarantees the successful development of our society on the road to communism. Accordingly, the comprehensive development of problems involving the further growth of the party's leading role in the system of developed socialism is of enormous theoretical and practical significance.

Along with other works in this field, a profound Marxist-Leninist development of questions concerning the CPSU's growing vanguard role is contained in the collection "Selected Speeches and Articles" by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

When presenting K.U. Chernenko with the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor on 24 September 1981, L.I. Brezhnev said: "In your high post of Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, you apply to everything with which the party entrusts you a businesslike approach and precision combined with a creative and bold approach. This is the distinguishing feature of the communist."

It is precisely the creative approach to the examination of questions of theory and practice in the building of communism that marks the new collection by K.U. Chernenko, which includes speeches and articles covering the period 1971 through December 1981.

These were years of the further improvement of developed socialism. The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses took place during this period, and the new USSR Constitution was adopted. The CPSU and the Soviet people ceremonially marked the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 30th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. These and other historic events are reflected in the speeches and articles contained in the collection.

K.U. Chernenko's book contains an article entitled "The Growing Leading Role of the CPSU Under Conditions of Developed Socialism and the Leninist Style of Work," published in the April 1980 edition of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS. In this article, on the basis of the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and the works of L.I. Brezhnev, the main factors that have resulted in the enhanced role of the party in the life of Soviet society are defined.

"The most important of these factors," K.U. Chernenko points out, "is the increased scale and complexity of the tasks of the building of communism, which demands a higher level of political and organizational leadership."

The upsurge in the creative activity of the masses and the recruitment of millions of workers into the management of state affairs and production are analyzed on this plane. The growing significance of the theory of scientific communism, its creative development and propaganda, and the need to strengthen communist education among the workers and the struggle to overcome the vestiges of the past in the consciousness of people are considered as an exceptionally important factor in enhancing the vanguard role of the CPSU. The article also throws light on the international aspects of this problem and notes that the CPSU is resolving exceptionally complex problems in the foreign policy field and that the policy of peace pursued by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, along with their joint struggle for detente and to reduce the threat of a world nuclear missile war, constitute one of the main factors in international life.

Questions of enhancing the vanguard role of communists in the transition period from socialism to communism were examined in the speech "The Party Is Our Helmsman" delivered at a meeting with voters from Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug in Moscow city on February 1980, the brochure "Communists in the USSR" and the article "The Great Unity of the Party and People," published in the journal KOMMUNIST No 17, 1980.

In these works, together with other matters, the author traces the dialectical, indissoluble link between the growing leading role of the Communist Party in a society of mature socialism, the development of intraparty democracy and involvement in active public life and the management of state affairs by increasingly broad working masses.

The growth in the leading and guiding role of the CPSU is inconceivable without undeviating observance and creative development of a Leninist style in the work of all party elements without exception.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress: "An important condition for success in party leadership lies in a Leninist style of work. And the Leninist style is a style that is creative, to which subjectivism is alien, a style permeated with a scientific approach to all social processes. It presupposes high demandingness both of oneself and of others, excludes complacency and opposes any manifestations of bureaucratism or formalism."

Accordingly, in K.U. Chernenko's new anthology a central place is occupied by the articles and speeches in which the key questions of Leninist style in party work is examined, and this means also the problems of the scientific approach to it.

In the article "Certain Questions of Leninist Style in the Work of the CPSU," published in the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA No 8 1976, it is emphasized that the Leninist style was formulated and developed on the basis of the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, profound knowledge of the laws of social development, the accumulation of skills insuring the harmonious combination of revolutionary scope and a communist businesslike approach absorbing the enthusiasm and optimism of the victorious working class and the party's many years of experience and its wisdom and energy in posing and successfully solving the task of the world's social transformation. The great principles of humanism in communists, for whom no higher goal exists than to serve the man of labor and the great ideals of communism, have been embodied in the Leninist style. A deep respect for people, responsiveness, fairness -- these, the personal qualities of V.I. Lenin, became the rule of life for the party and the standard for public behavior in our country.

The author points out that communism is distinguished from all previous social structures in that its development takes place not randomly but on the basis of scientific discovery and the deliberate use of objective laws for social existence. Real socialism arose and exists and develops as a scientific, Marxist-Leninist theory put into practice. K.U. Chernenko writes: "It is this that determines the exceptional importance of precisely the scientific approach to the solution of all problems, large and small, in the building of socialism and communism. It is this that determines also the significance of the scientific attitude as the most important and indispensable feature of the Leninist style in party work and party leadership."

In his report "The Great October and Human Progress," L.I. Brezhnev noted that to instill in a man the desire to strive for high social goals, a sense of ideological conviction, and a truly creative attitude toward labor, is a paramount task. Leonid Ilich says: "Here there is a very important front in the struggle for communism, and the course of economic building and the country's sociopolitical development will depend increasingly on our victories on this front." These postulates of L.I. Brezhnev form the basis of K.U. Chernenko's article "The Leninist Style of Work and the Communist Education of the Workers," which is included in the anthology. The author develops the idea that in the complex and multidimensional method of forming the new man, it is precisely the Leninist style of work that is placed in the forefront as a powerful tool of ideological education. The multiplicity of facts from Soviet reality enable the author to conclude that as an effective educational tool the Leninist style is of paramount significance in our society, not only in the management sphere but also in the production sphere since it imparts an innovative approach to labor, a creative, inquisitive way of thinking and the aspiration for the new.

In this work, proceeding from the dicta of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the theses of L.I. Brezhnev, K.U. Chernenko offers the following definition of the meaning of style in party leadership:

"Style in party leadership is a many-sided social phenomenon with profound content, a phenomenon aimed at the revolutionary transformation of society. It is a concrete mechanism for realizing the objective law of growth in the leading role of the party in the process of the building of communism."

The author notes that an important role in improving style in the activity of party committees is played by CPSU Central Committee decrees having all-party significance, such as the decree "On the Organizational and Political Work of Tbilisi Gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress," the decree "On Work in the Selection and Education of Ideological Cadres in the Belorussian Party Organization" and the decree "On the Status of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast Party Organization."

As is known, the inexhaustible source of the worldwide-historic victories of our party is the fact that it uses the great experience and practical activities of the multi-million-strong masses and their collective wisdom, that it constantly relies on their revolutionary energy, creative activity and independent action. For a party of revolutionary action, which the CPSU is, its typifying feature is its ability to work with the masses, to combine theory with the practical struggle of the broad masses. The CPSU develops its policy not from abstract formulas but from the insistent demands of social development, from what is born out of the experience, labor and efforts of the millions. And so, in the section of the anthology dealing with the Leninist style of work, a significant place is given to questions of further strengthening the link between the party and the people. The author draws the important conclusion that the growing creative initiative of the workers and their enthusiasm have, during the years that the Soviet state has existed, been a constantly acting and growing factor in social development. This factor acquires special importance under present conditions, as the problems grow and the rates of development in Soviet society increase. The ability of the workers to employ a statesmanlike, broad approach to the matter and their interest in long-term prospects for the development of society constitute graphic and indisputable proof of the organic unity of the party's collective creativity and the collective creativity and initiative of the broad working masses and of the vital link between the party and the masses -- a link that is being constantly developed and strengthened. K.U. Chernenko analyzes the work of all of the public organizations called to strengthen the link between the party and the masses at the present stage in the building of communism, and he reveals the specific nature of each of these public organizations. While implementing its leading role in practice, the CPSU in no way replaces the public organizations. Acting on a constitutional basis in accordance with party rules, the party exercises political leadership over state and public organizations, promulgating important initiatives, determining the main directions of domestic and foreign policy and convincing the masses of the expediency of concentrating efforts along these main avenues. The author concludes that the growth in the leading role of the party in the period of mature socialism in no way contradicts the development of the initiative of the masses but on the contrary is closely linked with it on many levels. Initiative at the local level and on the part of labor collectives and all of the workers is stimulated by the party and directed into a single channel, toward a common goal, and this gives the maximum effect for society and for each individual person. As the tasks solved by Soviet people in the building of communism increase in complexity, this becomes increasingly necessary.

Thus, as pointed out in the works of K.U. Chernenko that have been considered, Leninist style is the complex of very important and constantly developing means, forms and methods of party and state activity based on the theory of scientific communism and the Leninist principles of party and state leadership. It absorbs into itself the aggregate of the most important signs such as ideological conviction, devotion to the cause of communism, the scientific approach to work, the unity of theory and practice, revolutionary scale and a businesslike attitude, democratism and links with the masses, collective leadership and personal responsibility, the organization of control and verification, the selection, placement and education of cadres and much else. The Leninist style makes up an inseparable whole. Its integral parts are in dialectic unity and interconnection. Of course, each feature, each sign of the Leninist style requires special consideration. However, the subordination of one arbitrarily chosen feature to the detriment of others equally as important and essential leads ineluctably to marked costs in practical work and lowers the effectiveness of organizational activity. Thus, the businesslike attitude, taken in isolation from the other integral parts of the Leninist party style, can be turned to unprincipled empiricism, and collegiality can be turned to empty verbiage; and insensibility toward the scientific approach leads to subjectivism and the divorce of theory from practice to theorizing argument.

"For each worker in the party and state apparatus, for each Soviet person," it states in the anthology, "the great model for serving the cause of the building of communism is Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the style and method of his work. The activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is an example of Leninist service in the cause of communism. His concern for the application of Leninist style in the work of all elements of the party and state apparatus and public organizations is promoting an upsurge of the entire system of management in our country to a new level.

"The country's successes in the building of communism depend largely on how skillfully the party, soviet and economic organs make use of the enormous wealth of the Leninist style of work and to what degree it is actively improved and creatively enriched under the new conditions."

A considerable portion of the anthology is given over to questions of further improving all the many-sided work of the party and state apparatus.

The important role assigned by V.I. Lenin to a fundamentally new Soviet apparatus in the restructuring of life on socialist principles is widely known.

In the gigantic theoretical and practical activity of V.I. Lenin during the first years following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the question of the work of the party and state apparatus occupied a very important place as one of the cardinal problems in organizing a socialist economy and management and in all fields of the country's national economy, along with party and soviet development.

In the era of developed socialism, the party and state apparatus faces new and increasing tasks. It has been pointed out in the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and in the works of L.I. Brezhnev that at the present stage in the building of communism there is an unprecedented need for a scientific, creative approach in implementing the functions of the party apparatus and the apparatus of state control, improving party and state discipline, organizing and strengthening control over fulfillment of adopted decisions, further improving the organization of information and focusing attention on questions involving the selection, education and placement of cadres. The party teaches that successful implementation of a political line and specific work program requires maximum mobilization of all efforts by the party and people and the development of new methods and ways for organizational work. To achieve this, it is necessary to further improve all the activities of the party and state apparatus.

The anthology article entitled "Questions of Improving the Party and State Apparatus," published in the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS No 8 1975, deals with this problem.

The article throws light on the great creative work of V.I. Lenin in creating, forming and developing the party and state apparatus.

On the basis of an analysis of the activity of the party and state apparatus during the years of Soviet power, the author concludes that, given all the differences in the functions carried out, it has always been guided by the Leninist principles of party work, among which the most important are:

Unity of theory and practice, the scientific approach, deep study of objective processes and phenomena in the life of a society and the selection of effective ways to build the new society;

The combination of revolutionary scale and a communist businesslike attitude and the operational nature and specificity of leadership; and

Close links with the masses, undeviating observance of the principle of collective leadership and personal responsibility for matters entrusted and the display of initiative and a feel for what is new.

The author notes that in the documents and materials of the CPSU and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev a number of fundamental theoretical propositions and practical instructions have been set forth on the work of the party and state apparatus that develop Leninist teaching on the style of party work and the scientific approach to it, taking into account the growing role of the party in the leadership of a developed socialist society. Analysis of these documents and materials enables the author to conclude that improvements in the party and state apparatus is being effected in the following main directions:

Improvement and ordering of the structure and function of all elements of the apparatus, both at the center and at the local level;

The creative application, development and enrichment of the Leninist principles of work;

Improvement in the organizational role of party and state organs in implementing party and government decisions;

Strengthening the control functions of the apparatus, control over fulfillment of party and government decrees, with control not formal but systematic, comprehensive and principled and enhancing the responsibility of workers for the fulfillment of directives, plans and instructions by subordinate organizations;

Constant concern for improving the qualitative makeup of all personnel and improvements in their qualifications;

Systematic reductions in the cost of the management apparatus by means of curtailing and reducing nonproductive expenditures; and

Strengthening of the material base of the management apparatus (communications, computers, means of information and so forth) and an upsurge in all the work of establishments to a new scientific and technical level.

The author rightly points out that present demands on the work of the apparatus are primarily demands made on people, and two main propositions stem from this range of questions.

First, a broad political outlook, exceptionally great specialized knowledge and an ability to insure specificity and effectiveness in leadership are de rigueur for the worker standing at the front line or in party work. The party worker must be able to embrace all aspects of phenomena, distinguish the substantial from the insubstantial, the important from the secondary, the general from the particular; and he must be able to analyze and generalize. This is also important in order to avoid error. V.I. Lenin wrote: "We must constantly check ourselves, studying the chain of political events as a whole, the causative connections among them and their results. By analyzing yesterday's mistakes we thus learn to avoid mistakes today and tomorrow." It is only by being guided by this kind of approach that it is possible to direct the matter into the required channel.

Second, all the progressive phenomena taking place in life undoubtedly also affect the development of people's moral and ethical qualities. V.I. Lenin stressed that as Soviet society moves forward to communism, ethical mores will play an increasing role. The sphere of action for the moral factor is expanding and in line with this the significance of administrative regulation of interpersonal relationships is decreasing. This means that cadres in the management apparatus should possess high moral qualities, self-discipline, ideological tempering and a solid theoretical training.

Some of the material in the collection deals with control and verification of execution as the most important conditions for implementing party and government decisions.

As is known, V.I. Lenin considered control and verification of execution as a reliable tool for improving the party and state apparatus, overcoming many of the manifestations of lack of organization and irresponsibility and confirming the strictest procedure in all matters involving the leadership process of collective labor. When considering self-control and control over the work of executives as a most important duty for any worker, V.I. Lenin demanded categorically that.... "it is primarily by devoting an hour or two each day to personal verification of work that we get to the root of things." V.I. Lenin considered that lack of appropriate verification of execution is a serious defect in the activity of leading organs. He spoke out decisively against holding too many meetings and he tried to reduce the flow of paper and replace the numerous regulations with a careful, lengthy, businesslike verification of execution and checking experience. Vladimir Ilich demanded strict monitoring to insure that leaders do not turn aside from their responsibilities and do not bring matters to the attention of superior organs unless necessary but take decisions themselves, on their own responsibility. Without this, V.I. Lenin taught, it is impossible to get rid of instability, turmoil and commotion or provide the opportunity to see the work as a whole, to see the main thing in order to concentrate efforts on it.

K.U. Chernenko notes that the Leninist position on the organization of control and verification of execution has been further developed in the process of the building of socialism in our country and has been concretized, taking into account new requirements and growing tasks, and filled with new content.

The author rightly points out that under the conditions of developed socialism, control and verification of execution have become an effective means of implementing party policy and improving the activity of party and state organs and a powerful tool in cadre education. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev provided a profound analysis of the status of and tasks for control and verification of execution at the present stage in the development of Soviet society and in the process of the developed building of communism. In his works, L.I. Brezhnev has defined the ways to further improve control and indicated in specific aspects of life that control is a most important factor in spurring public activity and improving the Soviet economy and the activities of the state and economic apparatus. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out that the organs of people's control should actively support, encourage and develop all that is new and progressive in the life of our society, eliminating shortcomings that are revealed and improving the general state of affairs, and should wage an unrelenting struggle against bureaucratism and red tape, eyewash and mismanagement.

Our party's central committee is a model of profound, comprehensive and assiduous control over the implementation of party and government directives on the most important political, economic and organizational questions. Questions of the fulfillment of party and government decrees are regularly reviewed in the CPSU Central Committee.

In his article entitled "Control and Verification of Execution: The Most Important Conditions for Implementing Party Decisions," K.U. Chernenko writes that "the CPSU Central Committee decree 'On the Course of Fulfillment by the Georgian Party Organization of the CPSU Central Committee Decree on the Organizational and Political Work of Tbilisi Gorkom,' adopted on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, can serve as an example. Using the example of the Georgian party organization, this decree first of all points to the fruitful results resulting from a true party attitude toward the decision of the higher party organ. It teaches how important it is when verifying execution to support positive processes taking place in the activity of a party organization, thereby inspiring in cadres confidence in the fruitfulness of the work done, and points out what is needed for a given organization, on the base of what has been achieved, to set as its future targets. This decree affirms over and over the party's immutable demand that exacting and self-critical analysis of both achievements and shortcomings should form the basis of activity in each party committee, each leading worker and all communists. All this makes this decree one of topical and permanent all-party significance."

Within the anthology the accent is on the idea that life dictates with increasing insistence the need for further development and improvement of control in all spheres of public and production activity. That control becomes a true and reliable aid for the party as it pursues its political course, is seen as a prime requirement. The kind of control needed is that which educates, prompts creative thinking and impels the search for ways to move tirelessly ahead, raises work to the level of the highest achievements of science, technology and production and helps in seeing better the prospects for our creative activity. The day-to-day life and activity of the party and of all its organizations convinces us that an enormous mobilizing and creative force lies within the Leninist principles of control and verification of execution.

A number of materials in the anthology are devoted to questions concerning the socio-economic development of Soviet society. Among them a central place is occupied by K.U. Chernenko's report at the all-union conference of party workers of 19 May 1976. In this report, attention is drawn to the question of quality as a universal factor, the striving for which is being spread to all aspects of economic and political development in society.

Considering the many-sided problems of party political and organizational work, the author moves to the forefront questions of content, efficiency and quality in work. These questions have a direct bearing not only on workers, kolkhoz members and specialists, that is, those engaged directly in the sphere of material production, but also on workers in all management components. The task of improving qualitative indicators, the turn to the qualitative aspect of production and the party's course toward intensive methods also embrace all aspects of the party and state apparatus. Work quality is the question of questions for any party, soviet or economic worker. On no matter what sector he has worked, no matter what he has done, quality must make up the main content, must be the decisive indicator and main pivot of his work.

In his speech at the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Chelyabinsk on 29 May 1980, K.U. Chernenko revealed the role of the labor collective in production management and the solutions to important state matters. He emphasized in his speech that consistent development and improvement of democratic forms and methods constitute one of the main trends in mature socialism. The realization of the extensive rights offered to the labor collectives by the USSR Constitution is making it possible for millions of Soviet people to be included even more actively in the management of the economy and in work to control the activity of economic organs.

A significant part of the anthology contains the brochures, articles and speeches of K.U. Chernenko dealing with international problems, questions of maintaining and strengthening peace throughout the world and the foreign policy activity of the CPSU. As is known, the author of the collection was a member of the Soviet Union's delegation to the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki led by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The articles "The Helsinki Meeting and International Security," published in the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (October 1975), and the brochure "The Years Since Helsinki," published in 1976, deal with this signal event. The topicality of K.U. Chernenko's works here is unquestioned: based on the peace program worked out by the CPSU 24th Congress, as developed and deepened at the 25th CPSU Congress and in the works of L.I. Brezhnev, the peace-loving policy of the USSR is set out, a worthy rebuff to the enemies of the relaxation of international tension, an analysis is made of the many-sided activity of the CPSU in maintaining and strengthening peace and the enormous contribution made personally by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the struggle for peace throughout the world is thrown into sharp relief.

The anthology contains speeches made by K.U. Chernenko at congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties and international solidarity meetings. In them the immutable Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and its Central Committee, consistent internationalism and the unshakable aspiration of communists and all Soviet people to implement the great peace program are formulated.

Throughout the numerous materials of the collection runs the leitmotiv of the idea that the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU make up a single entity, that they are intimately connected one with the other, mutually conditional and aimed at achieving common goals.

The range of problems and questions raised by the author in this book is exceptionally broad. It will be read to great advantage by party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers, social scientists and all Soviet readers because the articles and speeches it contains tell of the heroic struggle of the Leninist party to build a communist society.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON MAY DAY

PM131057 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Capital Prepares for May Day"]

[Excerpt] A conference of the capital's raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday.

Participating in the conference were members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of party gorkom sections, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of main administrations and a number of administrations of the Moscow Gorispolkom and of city organizations.

The conference examined the question of the preparations for the May Day celebrations and the demonstration by representatives of Moscow's working people in Red Square. A report was delivered by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary R.F. Dementyeva.

The conference was addressed by Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

LD130932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Moscow City Komsomol conference is continuing its work in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns. It is attended by representatives of the almost 1.5 million-strong Komsomol organization in the capital. They are examining the results of the last 2 years of work and reporting their successes in work and studies. Komsomol city committee first secretary Aleksandr Bortsov notes in his report, and those who spoke during the discussions said, that there is widespread socialist competition in the primary organizations to meet the 19th congress of the Leninist Komsomol with honor.

The conference is devoting great attention to the shortcomings. For instance, not all young workers are continuing their studies to complete their secondary education. About 400 young boys and girls have been expelled from the ranks of the Komsomol because of political illiteracy [politicheskaya negramotnost].

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and Comrade Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, are taking part in the conference.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT GEORGIAN TU CONGRESS

WA151600 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Feb 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee at 17th Congress of Georgian Trade Unions on 29 January 1982]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

If I were to attempt to highlight the main characteristics of the congress, I would probably have to begin with its high democratism, when literally each delegate has been afforded an opportunity to have his say and set forth his opinion on this issue or the other. As the comrades calculated, approximately every fourth participant in the congress has spoken at its work group sessions. Add to this the numerous memoranda, letters, proposals and petitions.

The free exchange of opinions made it possible to approach an analysis of all the phenomena in the republic's socioeconomic life comprehensively and creatively, investigate each problem in depth and formulate a uniform concept of how to organize work further and perfect the style and methods of the activity of our trade union organizations.

Of the fact that the role and responsibility of the trade unions in any matter are very great we have been firmly convinced by our own experience in recent years, when there has been an uncompromising struggle in the republic against negative phenomena and deviations from Leninist standards and principles in party, state, economic and public life and a struggle for a sharp upturn in Soviet Georgia's economy and culture.

They have persistently surmounted the harmful trends in economic practice and struggled against breaches of socialist legality and for the strengthening of socialist discipline. Taking advantage of their extraordinarily broad rights, they have done everything to establish the high authority of the man of labor, defend his interests and restore the value of such moral categories as diligence, justice, honesty, decency and so forth. Our trade union organizations have striven persistently for an upsurge in the republic's economy and socialist competition and have contributed to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, encouraging rationalization and invention in every possible way. We believe that considerable credit is due our trade unions for their stimulation of the artistic creativity of the masses, the upward flight of Georgian national culture in recent years and the successes of the national cultures of the Abkhaz and Osetin peoples and all peoples inhabiting Georgia.

The best, most authoritative representatives of our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and scientific and creative intelligentsia are present in this hall today; here are people representing the populous stratum of working people whom we term employees, and we also see veterans and young delegates and women delegates. Taking this opportunity, I wish to express to all of you, dear comrades, and, through you, to all of the republic's working people, most cordial and sincere gratitude for the support that you have given and continue to give the Georgian party organization in its work to fulfill the decisions of our Leninist party and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and for constant assistance in the struggle against everything that is contrary to the laws of our socialist economy and the standards of our socialist way of life. Many thanks to you for this!

Today, at the congress of trade unions, which harmoniously combine concern for the development of production with concern for an improvement in people's working and social conditions, it is clearly advisable to illustrate certain results of the work on the republic's social development and a rise in its standard of living.

Thus, in 10 years derived national income increased almost 90 percent. Real income per capita increased by a factor of more than 1.5, the wages of workers and employees 37 percent and kolkhoz members' pay by a factor of more than 2. Furthermore, the payments and benefits received by the population from the social consumption funds increased by a factor of 1.8. Such a rate of increase in the level of the people's well-being was hitherto unknown in the republic.

In the socialist society, the solution of economic and social problems is inseparable. Successes in each of these spheres serve as a powerful stimulus to and the basis for progress in the other. Having created a strong economic base in the republic, we were able in the past 10 years to increase retail commodity turnover 80 percent and expand consumer services by a factor of 2.5. The total area of available municipal housing increased 40 percent, places in children's preschool establishments by a factor of 1.5 and the number of hospital beds and club establishments 25 percent.

Such an important social problem as an increase in the level of the population's employment in the national economy is also being tackled successfully. In 10 years the total number of workers, kolkhoz members and employees increased by more than 400,000 in the republic. Some 84.4 percent of the able-bodied population is currently employed in social production compared with 81.6 percent in 1971. The number of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education increased by a factor of 1.5.

Essentially, there is no sphere of the republic's social life today where serious, radical changes for the better have not been achieved in recent years. And a big part in this has undoubtedly been played by our trade unions.

This is why it is necessary to emphasize particularly, and the entire course of the work of our congress confirms this, that we should increasingly regard the trade unions' participation in the solution of urgent economic, political and social problems at the present time from the aspect of an increase in their responsibility for the actual state of affairs in all spheres of our life and activity. In a society where the fruit of social labor cannot be appropriated by an individual or an individual class, where it is the property of all the people and where all encroachments on it are punished and chastised by the law, entirely new functions arise for the trade unions -- organizational functions.

Under capitalism, as is known, the trade unions were and remain for the working class essentially the most important form of the protection of vital class interests. The workers realize that, having united, they represent a significant force, with which both entrepreneurs and the capitalist state have to reckon.

Under socialism, the protective function of the trade unions is of a different nature. First, because the socialist state itself displays comprehensive concern for the interests of the working people and for an increase in their benefits in life. It has no higher goal. Second, because the trade unions cooperate closely with the state in solving all the most important problems and display concern for improving people's living and working conditions, concretely influencing the development of social production and contributing to increased social labor productivity and work quality.

Under socialism, including developed socialism, the functions of protecting the interests of the man of labor do not, of course, disappear in the activity of the trade union organizations. Difficulties, complexities and various anomalies may arise in the process of our growth, and it is the duty of the trade unions to respond in good time to all deviations, making use, if necessary, of even their constitutional right to legislative initiative.

In addition, it should be remembered that in any matter policy is pursued and the tune is called by individual personalities, individual organizers and individual personnel. But people are people. Some work correctly, without serious mistakes. Others make mistakes on occasion and deviate from current standards, statutory requirements and constitutional provisions. That is, we do not deny that breaches of and deviations from the rules are possible under our conditions, also. In this case, the trade union organizations, like, incidentally, other bodies, should invariably prove to be on top of the situation and prevent any indulgences or leniency.

Thus, under socialism the trade unions operate on an entirely different basis than under capitalist conditions. On the one hand they are the defenders of the workers' constitutional rights and interests and strive for an improvement in their work conditions and, on the other, they are a powerful level of the control of all society and for an improvement in management activity and a grand school of moral training.

It is no coincidence, therefore, that it is today precisely a question of increasing our trade unions' responsibility. They possess enormous rights and, accordingly, should be seriously responsible for the state of affairs in all spheres. It is important to keep a strict watch on and prevent a one-sided approach to matters on the part of our trade union organizations. After all, the main concern of our entire socialist society and each of its institutions is to contribute to the maximum to the creation of material and spiritual benefits and strive for a rise in the Soviet people's standard of living. If, however, these benefits are not created and if this standard does not rise, all abstract demands and talk is demagogy of the first water.

And when we confront the trade unions with such a most important task as contributing to the creation of social benefits, we naturally mean also an increase in their responsibility — responsibility to the people, to the party and to the state. Accordingly, under conditions a principal function of the trade union is to organize and mobilize the workers, skillfully support creative initiative and direct it to the accomplishment of urgent socioeconomic and operational tasks.

In a word, to live better it is necessary to work better. And working better means, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum said, devising plans better and fulfilling them better and organizing production better and producing better; it means working more efficiently.

This is why we emphasize that concrete concern for man and high responsibility to the state for the fulfillment of national economic plans and a rise in the people's well-being should be traced even more distinctly in the activity of our trade unions.

In speaking of the trade unions as a school of management we have in mind the fact that an increase in responsibility for the state of affairs in the economy and in other spheres of the life of society is connected with the strong levers of influence on all these spheres that stand at their disposal. We refer, in particular, to such institutions operating within the framework of the trade union organizations as collective contracts and permanent production conferences.

We, comrades, have touched repeatedly on questions connected with the stimulation of these effective forms of the expansion of managerial democracy. After all, in enlisting the broad masses of workers in the process of production management we are thereby operating in the channel of the central direction of the political development of Soviet society for, as is known, socialism and democracy are indivisible and in building communism we will develop the democratic foundations of our state even more extensively.

The collective contract is a democratic form of the workers' participation in control of the process of the socioeconomic development of their enterprise and their collective in the highest degree. It reflects the close cooperation and partnership of the party and state machinery with the labor collective, which serves as a reliable guarantee of the formulation of optimum managerial decisions. After all, as the impending tasks become more complex, we increasingly need collective wisdom and collective experience for tackling each of them. Thus, the extensive enlistment of the working people in managerial activity is not an end in itself but a most effective means of tackling our political, economic and social tasks.

The more the workers participate in a lively and concerned manner in the drawing up of collective contracts, the more profoundly and solidly their content is considered and weighed and the more efficiently they serve the goals of the development of production and an improvement in people's working conditions.

The comrades have described with what benefit for the cause and how creatively and interestingly this work can be organized. It is gratifying that individual positive examples have emerged in this respect here. But it is bad that, unfortunately, they are as yet indeed only individual. Despite the pronounced growth in the total number of collective contracts concluded annually, there is still much formalism and stereotyping in this area. In some places, and you know this better than I, this important document is mechanically recopied from year to year. We need to put an end to such a practice.

The true democratism of such an act as the conclusion of a collective contract between the labor collective and the administration is manifested only when the workers are capable of making high demands on the board of directors and vice versa. The genuine concern of each worker for the rational use of all available material, financial and labor resources and the commissioning of all production potential is born in this dialogue if its basis is an interest in achieving a high final result.

A no less efficient public form of management is the permanent production conference. As the comrades have calculated, the savings from their activity constituted more than R85 million in the last 4 years. They now unite over 190,000 workers. But this figure, to be blunt, hardly reflects the actual state of affairs for it is a formal one to a considerable extent. At the majority of enterprises the permanent production conferences are engaged in the solution of petty, essentially secondary issues, avoid the problems troubling the collective and entirely lose sight of tasks of accelerating scientific-technical progress, the dissemination of progressive experience and so forth.

It is evidently necessary to increase the efficiency of the functioning of this important institution to clearly determine at each plant and in each association the range of problems that it would be most justified to entrust to the charge of the permanent production conferences. These should be questions whose solution needs broad initiative and a creative approach on the part of all members of the collective.

It is evidently necessary for the appropriate republic trade union committees to create in each sector base organizations where the activity of these conferences can serve as a kind of standard and concentrate the best experience. And the party committees must unconditionally keep the process of the creation and formation of such organizations constantly within their sights.

As we have already said, collective contracts and permanent production conferences, like all other public forms of management and creative worker associations, are organized on a firm democratic basis. If they are not used effectively enough and if their influence on the life and labor activity of the collective is not felt, the responsibility for this lies primarily with the trade unions themselves and all members of the trade union organization. After all, developing and using the democratic institutions of our society is primarily a matter for the workers themselves. And this science should be mastered to perfection by each of us and by all party and trade union members.

Undoubtedly, our party organizations and the local party committees need to become more purposefully involved in this work. After all, as a public opinion poll conducted recently at a number of enterprises showed, the overwhelming majority of workers and employees wishes to participate actively in management. The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations should make every effort to ensure that this perfectly natural aspiration acquires real form and is transformed into real actions.

In the accomplishment of all these tasks, of which there was detailed discussion here at the recent joint session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers Presidium, our trade unions are called on to make an impressive contribution. And how could it be otherwise if more than 70 managerial functions -- pay attention, comrades, more than 70 -- may be exercised by enterprise and organization administrations only with the consent of the trade unions?

We believe that the trade unions should strive more consistently and more persistently to ensure that the enterprises that have switched to the new evaluative criteria and indicators cope unconditionally with their quotas and that the new criteria be the basis in the summation of socialist competition results.

Our sectorial trade union committees are called on to have an impressive say in the reorganization of our economic mechanism and the introduction of modern new forms and methods of the management of industrial, transport and constructive sectors.

No less critical tasks confront the trade union organizations in improving leadership of the agrarian-industrial complex and its accelerated balanced development. The trade unions must render the new management authorities -- the rayon agricultural agrarian-industrial associations -- all-around support in the process of their development, as well as their chairmen, who have to tackle complex, very complex tasks in this most important matter. Of course, if any of our new leaders, and these are very experienced and authoritative people, begins to display inattention to man and to people's requirements, it is the trade unions' duty to call such a worker to order in good time.

Generally, when we occasionally have to dismiss a leader for inability to deal with people and subordinates correctly and attentively, it is usually not only he himself but also the party and trade union organizations and the party and trade union committees that are at fault. If the communists and the members of the trade union committee had displayed timely enterprise and had straightened out an executive who had gone too far, we might possibly have managed to retain many good managers in executive positions and fostered the necessary qualities in them.

All this should be considered most attentively now when, creating associations in all rayons of the republic, we are at the same time to a considerable extent renewing the leadership of the agrarian-industrial complex. In connection with this reorganization, it will obviously be necessary to also give thought to the forms of trade union work in the newly created associations, the coordination of the activity of different sectorial trade unions -- after all, the agrarian-industrial complex incorporates many sectors of the national economy, the development of multisectorial socialist competition and so forth. The change in the structure of the management of agriculture will undoubtedly also require a certain change in the organizational forms of the trade union organizations.

Proposing the optimum prescription on this score at once is not easy. It is first necessary, comrades, to give it serious thought. And for this reason we are beginning to be disturbed by the fact that certain trade union bodies have not yet gone into this business carefully, justifying their position with the fact that it is still new. You will, of course, forgive me, but I cannot agree with this. It is not the first year that we have been experimenting here in improving management of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex. And we expect of the Georgian Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial trade unions concrete steps in this direction.

I must mention that many of our party committees, certain Central Committee departments and a number of ministries and departments are not reorganizing themselves quickly enough in the spirit of the new requirements.

Inasmuch as we have come to a refinement in territorial forms of management, a few words need to be said here about the regional sectorial trade union committees. This is, we candidly acknowledge, one of the weakest and most neglected areas of trade union work. An inadequate level of competence and insufficient responsibility, a lack of consistency in tackling the set tasks -- these are the shortcomings that characterize certain trade union raykoms. And since we in the republic have set the task of strengthening the regional forms and methods of running the economy, the trade union raykoms, under the leadership of the party committees, should also pull themselves up appreciably and reorganize themselves.

In a word, in saying that considerable opportunities for influencing the economy and the sociocultural sphere are concentrated in the hands of the trade unions we have a right to demand of them better use of this entire arsenal of resources and its application in the interests of a further acceleration of the pace of the republic's socioeconomic development.

The achievement of a high rate of the development of production is closely connected with an improvement in its organization and the strengthening of labor and production discipline. Losses of work time are declining constantly in the republic as a whole, and credit here is undoubtedly due primarily our trade union organizations and party committees. The creation in the Georgian Council of Trade Unions of a special staff for strengthening labor discipline and reducing personnel turnover has proven very useful. We are concretely aware of the fruits of its work. Turnover declined appreciably in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone. These are good changes. Labor discipline is also being strengthened.

Nevertheless, several thousand workers do not appear at work daily in the republic's industry owing to absenteeism and absences with administration approval.

There is another side to this problem, it is true. These figures frequently conceal miscalculations of the enterprise administration, which has been unable to provide for work at full capacity. It should generally be remembered that interruptions in material-technical supply and in the labor rhythm upset and demoralize people. And it was no coincidence that we said once before that a strengthening of labor discipline should unfailingly be accompanied by a strengthening of production and supply discipline.

In maintaining, for example, close contacts with the work group for material-technical supply, which functions under the auspices of the Council of Ministers, the Georgian Council of Trade Unions could correspondingly coordinate the activity of the sectorial trade union committees in this direction. You surely remember that at the meeting with the republic's trade union activists we said that our union ministers, on whom the solution of questions of material-technical supply largely depends, put great store in the leaders of the sectorial trade union committees and that we need to make more active use of this lever in influencing union authorities. But as yet this work is being performed entirely inadequately and, what is most important, erratically. A system approach would enable us to raise its efficacy sharply and enhance the authority of our trade unions in the eyes of the union organizations.

The model organization of production also depends to a considerable extent on how energetically and consistently the scientific organization of labor is introduced at an enterprise. A principal task in this sphere is transition to the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor. Many delegates were right to speak of this. As we mentioned at a recent Central Committee plenum, the situation is not very good here in this respect. We are lagging seriously behind the union-average level, and this gap not only is not being reduced but is even growing.

In regarding the trade unions as a school of communism we invariably conclude that it is here, as in the party organizations, that the high moral cast of each worker and each citizen and his moral-political makeup are formed. When a person sees that his opinion is attentively heeded and that he carries considerable weight, he begins to feel himself to be to a greater extent a true master of production and to display proprietary concern for it. And we have a vital interest in this. It is precisely in the trade unions, which operate in all the labor collectives, where, according to L.I. Brezhnev, the grand concepts of politics and economics are translated into the language of practice and where the attitude toward life and toward society is formed in people to a large extent, and it is precisely the trade unions that must, together with the party organizations, ensure the unity of the ideological-political, labor and moral training of each worker.

We have already spoken of the tremendous support that they give us in the consistent eradication of negative phenomena and in the struggle to ensure that the moral atmosphere in the republic is as pure as our mountain air. Nonetheless, there are still many violations here and still much mismanagement, inflated reports, instances of bribe-taking and extortion and other outrages. And, together with the party and soviet authorities and inspection bodies, responsibility for this is also undoubtedly borne by the trade unions, which, representing our workers' interests, should keep an attentive watch on the financial and economic activity of the enterprises and organizations, nip in the bud all opportunities for embezzlement and perform a great deal of preventive work.

At the same time, it is necessary to display concern for the formation in each worker and in each toiler high moral-political qualities, diligence and devotion to the cause and to display constant concern for an increase in the professional qualifications of personnel. It is important to strive to ensure that in work each person give to the cause all his physical and spiritual energy. It is necessary to create conditions wherein the experience and creative boldness of the production pacesetters and innovators become the property of the whole collective as quickly as possible.

The trade unions are responsible not only for what is done within the enterprise. The sphere of their influence does not end at the plant driveway; it is far more extensive, encompassing, essentially, all spheres of man's vital activity. This is why we expect great support from our trade unions in ensuring model public order in the streets, in the stimulation of worker supervision of trading and consumer service enterprises and municipal transport and so forth.

We know what tremendous concern for people of labor is displayed by our party, the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. The spirit of this concern permeated all six fundamental decrees adopted in recent years on our republic and our party organization. We know what tremendous resources our state allocates to the Soviet people's living and working conditions. This work becomes increasingly consistent and purposeful with every succeeding year.

The experience of our party organization is corroboration of this. For example, the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress formulated special recommendations on cutting manual labor in the industry of the Georgian SSR. A work group, which maintains a constant watch on all the most important directions of the implementation of the adopted program, is now making a special study of this problem.

What has been said by no means signifies that everything is fine here and that all problems have been solved. Of course not. Objective difficulties also arise here, which we never conceal from our people and our workers. We do not conceal because we are sure that if they are better informed about these difficulties, our people will do more to overcome them and will unfailingly overcome them under the leadership of the party and, of course, with the most direct and effective support of the trade unions.

Currently, for example, as a result of several low-harvest years in succession, certain difficulties have arisen here in providing the population with certain foodstuffs, and our trade unions see it as their task, under the leadership of the party organizations and side by side with the state and Komsomol authorities, to mobilize all workers and the entire population to overcome the disproportions that are arising.

As we have emphasized repeatedly, our people are adopting an understanding attitude toward the difficulties that are arising and are displaying high awareness and organization. Nevertheless, we know that interruptions in the supplies of certain food products will be experienced in the future also. There are very many problems here, comrades.

Let us ask ourselves a question: Does the rate of increase in the production of animal husbandry products correspond to the rate of increase in the population and the growth of its requirements and purchasing power? And frankly we have to answer: Unfortunately, not yet. We therefore call on the rural population to cooperate with the public farms and keep cows, pigs, poultry and so forth at every homestead. Expansion of the various forms of cooperation of the rural population will promote its self-provision with the most important food products. This is a realistic path. Similarly, it is essential to develop to the utmost the subsidiary farms attached to the major industrial enterprises. And this, of course, is a direct and most important concern of our trade union organizations.

Or to take another sphere, housing. It worries many people. There are still many families in need of improvement in their housing conditions, particularly in Tbilisi, where this is, I would say, a most serious social problem.

We know that housing is being built on a huge scale and that the state, despite everything, annually allocates for this purpose the maximum resources possible. Nowhere is building under way as much as in our country. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone capital investments in housing construction amounted to more than R900 million in the republic.

To what should the trade union and other organizations aspire under these conditions? Primarily, of course, to ensure that all construction subdivisions without exception, and we have strong trade union organizations here, work meticulously and without interruptions and breakdowns and assimilate allocated resources fully. But it turns out, comrades, that here the state allocates capital investments for the construction of housing in the republic of a cost of enormous effort, but we do not assimilate them completely. There was a shortfall of tens of millions of rubles in the assimilation of capital investments in the last two 5-year plans alone. And in the last 15 years, unassimilated resources amount to more than R170 million.

It is necessary to learn to assimilate everything right down to the last kopeck and at the same time seek additional opportunities to expand housing construction in the cities. A special commission chaired by Comrade G.A. Andronikashvili is currently tackling these issues in earnest here. It is a question of enlisting resources allocated for industrial construction, expanding individual forms of housing construction and so forth. It is important here, of course, to be careful to ensure that the architectural appearance of our cities not be disfigured but, on the contrary, ennobled.

There is room for everyone in this work. Everyone, including the trade unions. Under the leadership of the party authorities, the trade union organizations must with new strength and new energy begin an offensive against all violations in the allocation of housing, if, of course, they arise, and strive to accelerate the pace of housing construction.

Closely linked with this purely urban problem is another -- providing the urban population and our working class with water, heat and other municipal services. Certain objective difficulties and complications have arisen here, too, in the republic recently. Our trade unions also have a great and critical role in their solution. To normalize the problem of drinking water, for example, it is necessary, first, to mobilize all forces of construction workers and assemblers to complete as quickly as possible installation of the Zhinvalskiy Comprehensive Hydrosystem -- this is the main task -- and, second, to strive to ensure that the entire population, and trade union members constitute a significant proportion thereof, if it comes to that, practice economies more strictly. We in Tbilisi consume far more water per capita than in other cities of the country. Our capital is on the level of cities that are pretty well provided for, yet there is a water shortage. This means that each of us, each resident of Tbilisi, is to blame for this. It is roughly the same in other cities of the republic.

What, properly speaking, is the purpose of all this discussion? To emphasize once again that in exercising their protective functions our trade unions must increase their role as active organizer in the solution of all painful problems affecting our workers. This is the main concern, main task and main purpose of our trade unions!

While being an important link in the development of socialist democracy, they must at the same time act the part of major organizer of work to strengthen socialist discipline. It is necessary to be consistent always and in all things and not deviate from our principles. While speaking of democracy we must never, comrades, forget about discipline. It is essential to strive for the correct correlation of democracy and discipline. These are the two most important aspects of a fundamental principle of the building of our party, our state and our society -- the principle of democratic centralism. Only with strong discipline and only under the conditions of the manifestation of high responsibility is the genuine flowering of socialist democracy and all of the democratic institutions of our society possible.

This is why we emphasize once again the impermissibility of a one-sided approach and unilateralism in trade union work. Such unilateralism only benefits our ideological and class enemies, which endeavor to derive the maximum economic and political benefit from any of our difficulties.

Concealing their true face behind every conceivable mask, including that of the so-called champions of human rights, our enemies even quite recently, for example, were swearing their love for and devotion to the Polish people. This was at a time when there reigned in Poland an unstable crisis atmosphere, which had arisen largely because serious miscalculations had been made precisely in the organization of trade union work and the exercise of party leadership of the trade unions. Having fallen under the influence of the most reactionary figures, the so-called free trade unions, "Solidarity," which had been created there, began to counterpose itself to the party and the state and, essentially, to Poland's working people.

Under these conditions, "patrons" from across the ocean hastened to render financial and other assistance to these extremists. The government, however, had only to apply strict sanctions against all kinds of provocateurs and accomplices of Western intelligence services for not a trace of the love for the Polish people to remain. In introducing a discriminatory ban on the sale of food and commodities to Poland, restricting trade with the USSR and appealing to a number of other states of the American and European Continents to follow this policy, the Washington administration understands full well, of course, that such actions by no means correspond to the interests of the Polish people. But such is the two-faced appearance of modern imperialism, and in the Polish events it has manifested itself in all its true colors.

This is why we emphasize once again, comrades, that in the socialist society the tasks and goals of trade union work do not nor could they have anything in common with the practice of "pressure" on state authorities. The trade unions organize their work in close contact with party and soviet authorities and operate under the party's leadership.

Of course, this unity and this purposeful development of all components of our social organism is not to the liking of reactionary ideologists and politicians in the West and our class enemies. They have a lot to say currently about the so-called confrontation in our country between the "party and state bureaucracy," as they call our party and state authorities, and the working class and rural workers.

It is, certainly, not very clear what confrontation they are talking about. To judge by what can be made out from the streams of every conceivable fabrication, what is meant basically is the alleged discrepancy in the supply of this or that material benefit to workers of the party and state machinery, including trade union leaders, on the one hand and representatives of the working class on the other. But we all know that this is a contrived confrontation.

We can turn to concrete statistical data. The average monthly wage of workers in construction is R232, in the fuel and coal industry R223 and R234, respectively, in ferrous metallurgy R235 and so forth. If we take skilled workers at the republic's leading enterprises, their average monthly wage is R300-R350 and more. But the wages of an executive of the party, and he is today, to speak plainly, one of the most skilled workers, are lower -- R215 on the average.

Of course, there are individual deviations, and this needs to be addressed candidly. There have been instances here of certain party workers and workers of state authorities permitting themselves the impermissible and, indeed, counterposing themselves to the masses and, strictly speaking, to us, their colleagues. There was a lamentable instance of it transpiring that a minister was a bribe-taker. And, believe me, it is very painful, very bitter for us in such instances. We are no less outraged than those around us, and it is for this reason that we make such instances the subject of extensive publicity. The strength of our society lies in the fact that it is capable of self-recuperation and of rooting out all anomalies.

But the propositions of bourgeois propaganda concerning some confrontation or other is, as known by every sober-minded person, purely a contrived problem created by the efforts and imagination of our class enemies.

The communist's sole privilege is to always be in front. The sole benefit of a party worker is that of organizing and leading matters and working without sparing time or his health. Essentially people are working today in all our party, soviet and state organs with great intensity. The load is tremendous, and everywhere the work day is without norms.

This is privilege here. Incidentally, it is also accessible to every worker, if he appropriately gives a good account of himself and shows his high professionalism and organizational skills. Everyone knows that we seek skilled, knowledgeable people for work in the party and state machinery. Thus, last year alone 40 percent of the republic's party executives were persons who had begun their labor activity as workers and kolkhoz members, trodden an illustrious work path and developed into good leaders. And the proportion thereof has grown constantly in recent years.

Do not attempt to find a contradiction here, dear opponents of ours! This is how we have been raised, and such is our way of thinking and our way of life. Giving all our powers to the service of our people and our motherland, working, if need be, without sparing ourselves and sacrificing all for the good of people -- this is for us communists the greatest privilege, a tremendous benefit and a great honor!

The assertion that generations of leaders degenerate under socialist conditions has become an argument for bourgeois ideologists. The cite as confirmation our party organization's struggle against every conceivable negative phenomenon and for the recuperation of the moral-psychological climate in all walks of life in our republic. It is well known that many of these phenomena became possible in the not-too-distant past owing to a weakening of party leadership. We adopted a high-minded approach to an evaluation of the activity of individual leaders, which provided grounds for some people to make, in our view, utterly irresponsible assertions. After all, a few individuals, a handful of people are not the leadership and even less, a generation of leaders. And there were individual deviations here earlier and today also they make their presence known on occasion.

In a word, no fabrications by Western ideologists and petty politicians concerning the confrontation of the interests of the working class and the socialist state can move us from our firm and time-tested course. We do not conceal but openly assert that the Soviet trade unions are capable of exercising their functions and their rights most fully under the leadership of the Communist Party.

We believe that party influence should be clearly traced at all levels of trade union activity, beginning with the primary trade union organizations, which organize their work in close cooperation with the primary party organizations. The high party-mindedness of our trade unions is the guarantee of their faithful service to the interests of the working class and the entire working people.

In turn, the party turns to the trade unions constantly and constantly consults them. Turning to the trade unions means turning to the opinion of the broadest working people's masses, but for this the trade union workers themselves must know public opinion well and study it constantly.

On the threshold of the trade union congress a representative poll of workers and employees of various sectors of the national economy and regions of the republic was conducted on problems of trade union work. Very interesting material was obtained as a result, which gives grounds for serious reflections on the style and methods of work of the trade union organizations. Thus, almost 40 percent of those polled believe that the trade unions are still ascertaining, expressing and making public the content of the working people's socialist requirements and interests inadequately. One of every four of those polled pointed to the fact that the trade union organizations are as yet not championing their members' interests and rights consistently and persistently enough and one of every six pointed to the trade union authorities' preoccupation with secondary current issues and to the manifestations of red tape and formalism in their work.

This is why we believe, comrades, that to strengthen party leadership of the trade unions means to strive for its high competence and responsibility and a sound knowledge of the lives of the broad worker masses and their interests, and this means an all-around strengthening of their authority.

A most important condition for this is the high level of the professional and political qualities of the trade union personnel themselves and the trade union activists. All components of leading trade union organs have strengthened considerably in the republic in recent years. Leading production workers, women and young people have consistently been promoted to positions of leadership here.

The machinery of the Council of Trade Unions and other leading trade union bodies has been joined by many politically mature specialists from various sectors of the economy who have shown themselves to good advantage in social activity. The elective trade union aktiv currently numbers almost 180,000 persons. Four new republic sectorial trade unions have been created, there has been an increase in the number of trade union raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms and so forth. All this confronts us with considerable tasks.

Is it possible to speak of trade union work as a kind of occupation? I believe that to a certain extent it is. After all, participation in any trade union body, comrades, requires special knowledge, special training and special skills. Every comrade elected to such a body should have a good grasp of issues of the economy and an in-depth knowledge of the general laws of its development and the levers affecting society's economic life, must have a subtle grasp of production relations and so forth.

An entire set of laws on labor, on its protection, on the protection of mother and child and on social insurance and retirement and disability pensions has been formulated in our country, and constitutional standards and principles defending the interests of each Soviet citizen and much else are in effect here. The trade union worker must skillfully apply all these laws, and without the corresponding knowledge his activity cannot be crowned with success.

All this testifies once again that the trade union worker and the activist must have an in-depth grasp of the specifics of his work and regard it as his second occupation.

The question arises in this connection of an improvement in the system of the training and retraining of trade union personnel. A good center for raising the level of the professional training of the leading body of management personnel now functions in the republic. I refer to our Institute of Management of the National Economy, where a sizable material-technical base, one of the best in the country, has been created. We have an excellent, model center for the training and retraining of Komsomol worker personnel. A great deal has been done to refine this work with the pedagogical personnel, physicians and so forth. The corresponding questions have been studied in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

It is currently planned to create a center for the instruction of party and soviet leaders. There are interesting considerations in respect to the organization of this work with people's control inspector personnel and agrarian-industrial complex leaders.

It is for this reason that we now set the trade union congress and the Georgian Council of Trade Unions the following task: It is essential that we have in the republic a model center for the training and retraining of trade union personnel -- this most important detachment of our party and trade union aktiv. Not an easy task, of course, and its accomplishment will take time. But we hope that at the next congress we will be reporting to our Council of Trade Unions on this center's activity.

Strengthening party leadership of the trade unions means striving for development of the creative principles in their work. Tremendous opportunities for this exist, but very, very inadequate use is being made of them as yet. We have been considerably more successful with every conceivable kind of experiment in economic activity where it has been, in principle, far more difficult to implement it. This discrepancy needs to be consistently surmounted.

Strengthening party leadership of the trade unions means strengthening contacts with them and making them regular and systematic.

This is not, as you know, our first meeting. We have already mentioned the two previous ones: at the Council of Trade Unions plenum and at a meeting with the participation of the trade union aktiv. These meetings and contacts are extremely useful. They are mutually enriching and enable us to understand each other better and learn the specific features of our work better and afford us an opportunity to raise the most painful questions and tackle successfully the most urgent problems of trade union activity.

The question of the systemic nature of our contacts was raised at these meetings, and they have now become constant and traditional. Many other urgent problems were tackled similarly. It is probably impossible to give a complete list of them. Nor is this the point. The main thing is that our rapprochement be reflected extremely fruitfully in all processes characterizing Soviet Georgia's socioeconomic life and contribute to the further acceleration of the rate of development of the republic's economy.

Our party organization has begun to involve itself far more concretely and consistently in various spheres of political, social and economic life recently and has accumulated definite experience in work to improve its leadership in these spheres. We have achieved much in this respect, comrades, and are now having much success. The increase in party influence has been reflected in a particularly pronounced manner in economic building, the high rate of socioeconomic development and so forth.

We have also achieved a good deal in improving party leadership of the trade union organizations. However, it needs to be said frankly that the field of activity of our trade unions is so vast and their functions so great and significant that we have a right to regard all that has been done merely as the first steps in this important matter.

For our trade unions to really be a school of management, a school of economic planning and a school of communism, it is necessary to work with people and with the personnel persistently and purposefully. It is necessary to lay a firm foundation for the realization of the demands that are being made of the republic's trade unions by time itself and the tasks for the further acceleration of socioeconomic and sociopolitical progress.

It is this that is our main task today. In no way substituting for the trade unions, of course, but operating via the communists dealing with the decisive areas of trade union work, the party authorities must foster and cultivate in people all the qualities necessary for this. It is necessary to foster the political and social activity of trade union members, develop trade union democracy, strengthen discipline and enhance the authority and responsibility of the trade union organizations in every possible way.

All this is a subject of particular party concern and particular party attention!

BELORUSSIAN PARTY ADMINISTRATIVE AKTIV MEETS

WA081455 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 1

[BELTA Press Agency communique: "Gathering of the Party Administrative Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the party administrative aktiv of the Belorussian SSR took place in Minsk on 25 January devoted to the adoption of socialist pledges by the workers of the republic for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan and to the signing of an agreement for socialist labor competition between the workers of the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSR's for 1982.

An honorary presidium consisting of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was enthusiastically elected.

A report on "The Socialist Pledges of the Workers of the Belorussian SSR for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan" was presented by candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee T.Ya. Kiselev.

Those present listened to a speech by the head of the delegation of the Lithuanian SSR, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee P.P. Grishkyavichus.

The participants unanimously approved the socialist labor pledges of the workers of the Belorussian SSR for 1982 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan which had previously been discussed and adopted in the republic's labor collectives and at rayon, city and oblast meetings of the party administrative aktiv, as well as at rallies of labor pace setters and production innovators.

An agreement on socialist labor competition between the workers of the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSR's for 1982 was signed.

The concluding address was delivered by Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee T.Ya. Kiselev.

The participants enthusiastically dispatched a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

BELORUSSIAN UNION OF JOURNALISTS MEETS IN MINSK

Opening Session

WA072150 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELOROSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 1

[BELTA Press Agency communique: "Sixth Congress of the Belorussian SSR Journalists Union"]

Text] The Sixth Congress of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists began its work in Minsk on 22 January. At the trade union's Palace of Culture more than 400 delegates representing more than 2,500 members of the republic's Union of Journalists gathered.

The congress presidium consisted of T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; V.I. Brovnikov, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; V.Ye. Lobanok, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet; N.L. Snezhkova, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; S.Ye. Pavlov, chief of the Department for Propaganda and Agitation of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; B.D. Pankin, secretary of the Governing Board of the USSR Union of Journalists and chairman of the governing board of the All-Union Copyright Agency; editors of republic newspapers and periodicals; and press veterans.

The delegates enthusiastically elected the members of the honorary presidium of the congress consisting of the CPSU Politburo headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The agenda of the Sixth Congress of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists was unanimously approved. The agenda included a report by the Governing Board of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists and the tasks of the journalist organizations regarding the further development of creative initiative by journalists and the streamlining of their performance in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress; a report by the union inspection committee; elections to the offices of the union; and the election of delegates to the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists.

A report on the activities of the Governing Board of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists was read by its chairman, A.A. Tolstik, editor of the newspaper ZVYAZDA.

A report on the activities of the inspection committee of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists was read by its chairman, P.A. Sutkalenko, a department head at the newspaper SOVETSKAYA BELOROSIYA.

A report on the activities of the mandate committee was presented by its chairman, M.I. Karpenko, editor of the journal RABOTNITSA I SYALYANKA.

The reports were followed by discussions.

The congress delegates and guests were warmly welcomed by the deputy chairman of the Governing Board of the Ukrainian SSR Union of Journalists and editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST UKRAINY, A.V. Malovitskiy, and the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Lithuanian SSR Union of Journalists and editor of the Lithuanian newspaper TIYESA, A.K. Laurinchyukas.

Today, 29 January, the Sixth Congress of the SSR Union of Journalists is continuing its activities.

Kusman Speech, Elections

WA072205 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELOROSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] On 29 January the Sixth Congress of the Belorussian Union of Journalists completed its deliberations. At its morning session, discussion of the reports presented continued.

Congress participants listened to a speech by the secretary of the Governing Board of the USSR Union of Journalists and chairman of the Governing Board of the All-Union Copyright Agency, B.D. Pankin.

The current tasks of the republic's journalists for further improving the quality of propaganda and the realism of press comment were expounded in the speech by the secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee A.T. Kuzmin.

The congress adopted a resolution on the report by the Governing Board of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists and approved the report of the inspection committee.

Elections to the Governing Board and inspection committee of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists as well as of delegates to the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists took place.

The congress delegates enthusiastically approved a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

(A report on the proceedings of the congress will be published.)

A plenary session of the newly elected Governing Board of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists was convened. Vote results: Chairman of the Governing Board of the Belorussian Union of Journalists -- A.A. Tolstik, editor of the newspaper ZVYAZDA; deputy chairmen -- M.I. Delets, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade Activities, and A.K. Zinin, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA BELOROSIYA.

Elected secretaries of the Governing Board of the Belorussian SSR Union of Journalists were N.D. Astanevich, editor-in-chief of the journal POLITINFORMATOR I AGITATOR; G.V. Buday, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST BELOROSII; M.I. Karpenko, editor-in-chief of the journal RABOTNITSA I SYALYANKA; A.D. Kolos, editor of SELSKAYA GAZETA; V.G. Matskevich, editor of the newspaper GOLAS RADZIMY; Ye.G. Merkul, editor of the consolidated youth newspaper SVYATLO KAMUNIZMU; V.V. Mikhaylov, editor of the newspaper VECHERNIY MINSK; T.G. Novikov, chief of the correspondents bureau of PRAVDA in the Belorussian SSR; M.A. Susha, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Telegraph and Radio Office; and L.K. Tolkach, editor of the newspaper MINSKAYA PRAVDA. G.N. Zagorodniy was elected responsible secretary of the Governing Board.

At a session of the inspection committee, P.A. Sutkalenko was elected its chairman.

15TH CONGRESS OF BELORUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS MEETS

Opening Day's Sessions

WA072220 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELOROSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 1

[BELTA Press Agency communique: "15th Congress of the Trade Unions of Belorussia: "Translate Plans for Communist Construction Into Life"]

[Excerpts] The 15th Congress of the Trade Unions of Belorussia opened in Minsk on 2 February. It is taking place in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people, who are actively translating into reality the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The following comrades were elected to the congress presidium: T.Ya. Kiselev, A.N. Aksenov, V.G. Baluyev, V.A. Gvozdev, N.I. Dementey, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Mikulin, V.F. Mitskevich, N.N. Polozov, I.Ye. Polyakov, L.S. Firisanov, I.F. Yakushev, V.Ye. Lobanok, N.L. Snezhkova, V.P. Shaplyko, AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, Belsovprof [Belorussian Trade Union Council] secretaries, eminent workers and trade-union activists.

The delegates elected with great enthusiasm the members of the honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

This was followed by elections to the congress secretariat and the editorial and mandate committees.

The following agenda for the congress was approved:

1. Report by the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council.
2. Report by the inspection committee of the Belorussian Trade Union Council.
3. Elections to the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council.
4. Elections to the inspection committee of the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council.

An address on the activities of the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council was delivered by Belsovprof Chairman N.N. Polozov.

The report of the inspection committee was presented by its chairman, Z.M. Rumantseva.

This was followed by discussions.

The delegates listened to a report by the mandate committee of the 15th Congress of Belorussian Trade Unions delivered by its chairman, Ye.V. Toropetskaya.

Altogether, pursuant to the criteria for representation, she said, 800 delegates were elected to the 15th Congress of Belorussian Trade Unions -- 50 more than to the preceding 14th congress. Of the delegates, 480 are members and candidate members of the CPSU. The working class and agricultural workers of the republic are worthily represented at the congress. Of the delegates, 324 are representatives of the working class and 84 are kolkhoz workers. The delegates include 32 Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, and in addition, 411 are bearers of orders and medals of the Soviet Union, 13 are winners of USSR and Belorussian SSR state prizes and 376 are shockworkers of communist labor. Furthermore, 87 delegates are veterans of the Great Patriotic War and personify paragons of devoted labor and are also doing a great deal of work on the patriotic upbringing of youth.

Convincing proof of the genuine equality of Soviet women, of their tremendous role in solving problems of economic and social development, is the fact that 365, or 44.5 percent of all the elected delegates, are female workers.

Today, 3 February, the 15th Congress of Belorussian Trade Unions continues its activities.

3 Feb Proceedings

WAO72240 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELOROSIYA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 1

[BELTA Press Agency communique: "Translate Plans for Communist Construction Into Life"]

[Excerpts] The 15th Congress of Belorussian SSR Trade Unions continued its work in Minsk on 3 February. Reports by the Republic Trade Union Council and the mandate committee of the Belsovrprof were discussed.

An address was delivered at the congress by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee T.Ya. Kiselev. The speech is being published.

The concluding address was delivered by the Chairman of the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council, N.N. Polozov.

The congress adopted a resolution concerning the report by the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Committee.

The delegates responded with great enthusiasm to the letter of greetings dispatched to the CPSU Central Committee and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The 15th Congress of Belorussian Trade Unions ended its work.

LITHUANIAN CC PLENUM STUDIES WORKERS' LETTERS

WAO91030 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has held a meeting to examine measures to further refine work with working people's letters and how the reception of citizens is organized in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum decree. It was attended by workers of party, soviet, management and administrative bodies and public organizations.

The meeting noted certain positive changes in this work. The system of work with the letters is being refined, which is providing for the objective examination and timely adoption of measures with respect to the working people's legitimate demands and justified complaints. Executives' responsibility for the state of affairs concerning the examination of citizens' petitions and complaints is increasing and they are reporting more often to the collectives on the work being done with regard to the letters and verbal appeals. Open-letter days conducted by newspaper and magazine editorial offices, public and correspondence surgeries, readers' conferences and roundtable meetings on television have become traditional.

Much has also been done to improve the reception of the citizens. In the majority of cases the reception is conducted in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and an individual approach to each appeal.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the meeting that manifestations of formalism have not yet been eradicated in the work with letters and that the causes of the working people's justified complaints to higher party, soviet, management and administrative authorities are not always promptly uncovered and eliminated. Instances of an inattentive and sometimes aloof attitude toward people's justified requests are still encountered, which gives rise to their repeated appeals.

It is very important to see behind the letter and the request not only the personal interest of the petitioner but also the fundamental formulation of the question and sometimes an entire problem of great sociopolitical significance.

The meeting was addressed by L. Bartoshevichyus, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee General Department. V. Kardamavichyus, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, participated in the meeting.

LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC TU COUNCIL PLENUM HELD

WA091140 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Vilnius, 5 Feb -- The first plenum of the republic trade union council elected by the 13th Congress of Lithuanian Trade Unions was held today. It discussed organizational questions.

F. Ferensas was elected chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Trade Unions; I. Andriyanov, Yu. Antanaytis, R. Baltrushaytis and O. Vaynauskene were elected secretaries; and B. Milto was elected supernumerary secretary.

Also elected as members of the Presidium of the Lithuanian Council of Trade Unions were V. Aksamitauskene, I. Gabalis, V. Gurauskas, S. Zharskis, V. Lepeshko, P. Morkunas and A. Yankauskene.

Department chiefs of the Council of Trade Unions were approved at the plenum.

GRISHIN, OTHERS NOMINATED FOR MOSCOW SOVIET

LD121938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On 12 April nomination of candidates for local soviets begins. The collective of the Moscow marshaling yard unanimously proposed as candidates for the Moscow Soviet Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and train drivers Comrades (Sokolov) and (Abramov), Heroes of Socialist Labor.

ROMANOV NOMINATED AS LENINGRADSKIY OBLAST DEPUTY

LD121650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Today the election campaign entered into a new important stage: The nomination of candidates for the post of local soviet deputy started in the country. During a meeting at the Leningrad Lenin AES its collective unanimously nominated Soviet Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom as its candidate for the post of deputy of the oblast. He was nominated as candidate for the post of Leningrad Soviet deputy at the Kirov thread spinning combine.

ORLOV'S WIFE REQUESTS PARDON FROM BREZHNEV

NC091626 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr (AFP) -- The wife of imprisoned Soviet physicist Yuriy Orlov has appealed to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to release her husband, saying he requires treatment for tuberculosis. Irina Orlov, asking President Brezhnev to act with "humanity," said numerous stays in solitary confinement in a Ural detention camp had taken a heavy toll on her husband's health. She said he had already served five years of his seven-year sentence for "anti-Soviet propaganda," and asked the Soviet leader to "save the life of my husband."

Mr Orlov, who in 1976 founded a group to oversee adherence to the Helsinki Accords, was arrested in February 1977 and sentenced to seven years in detention and five years under house arrest.

YEREVAN REPORTS ON ARMENIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY

GF120435 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Light Industry in Armenia"]

[Excerpts] During the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, when Leonid Brezhnev mentioned the names of the country's enterprises that contributed the most toward the improvement of quality in production he also spoke (?in praise) of the Yerevan Massis shoe firm. In fact, for many years the Massisians have achieved great fame throughout the Soviet Union.

The Massis shoe production union is not the only one that is famous in the Soviet Union. There are also the Armenian carpet firm (Haikork), Leninakan textile combine and wool production union, the Sovetashen tricot factory, the Yerevan Karoun sewing production union and so forth. It is also natural that light industry is one of the most developed domains in the Armenian economy.

The light industry of the republic, as always, progressed quickly during the past 10th 5-Year Plan. Here are some figures that prove this progress: The enterprises of light industry have exported approximately R4.5 billion worth of products. That is 1 and 1/2 times more than the preceding 5-year plan. The progress of light industry was due to the establishment of new enterprises, the reconstruction of [word indistinct] and the introduction of new technical equipment. The total capital (?allocated for the development of light industry) during the past 5 years was R156 million. A total of 24 enterprises were partially or totally reconstructed and a number of new production departments and enterprises were established. The most interesting fact is that 60 branches of light industry were established in small towns, rural towns and villages of the republic where 10,000 laborers are working. As is the case in other branches of the Armenian national economy, light industry will also develop in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Particular attention is currently being paid to this issue because there is a great demand to increase national consumer goods production. It is expected to increase the volume of the light industry in the next 5 years by 31 percent compared with the previous 5 years. This is one of the highest (?figures) among the 15 brother republics of the Soviet Union. The export of light industry will increase by 35.6 percent and light industry enterprises will produce approximately R6.5 billion worth of products in the next 5 years. Production will include 535 million square meters of cotton cloth, wool and silk, approximately 400 million pairs of (?woolen garments), 461 million (?undergarments) and overcoats, 13 million square meters of handmade and machine-made (?carpets), 74 million pairs of shoes, approximately R2 billion worth of sewing products and so on.

This great development will be carried out in two ways: Increasing production in existing enterprises by introducing modern machinery in them and establishing new production means and enterprises. A budget of R250 million has been allocated for this goal for the next 5 years. Part of this budget will be allocated for the expansion and reconstruction of the old enterprises and the rest for the construction of new enterprises. The reconstruction and expansion of the Yerevan fine woolen fabrics combine, the Korovakan sewing and weaving factory, the Leninakan wool production union, the (Lukashen) (?cotton spinning) factory, the Kamo sewing factory and the Yerevan [word indistinct] equipment factory will be completed by 1985. Moreover, new light industry enterprises will be constructed in various parts of the republic. For example, a tricot factory in Sisian, a cotton weaving factory in Maralik, a tricot factory in Kafan, a wool factory in Arpaik and a textile factory in Ararat will be constructed.

Whatever has been planned for the development of light industry is being gradually executed and verified. Village enterprises exported approximately R1.2 billion worth of products in 1981. That is 1 percent above last year's figure.

At the same time, new production means have been made available. The enterprises have received new machines and lathes in great quantities and ways and means of producing abundant quantities of fashionable clothes, shoes and tricot have been adopted.

Yes, whatever was a project or an inspiration yesterday is becoming a reality today. Because our plans and outlines are real and established on the sound basis of socialist economy, the next 4 years will also pass and at the end of 1985, the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, light industry of the Armenian SSR will achieve new horizons and reach a greater level of development.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION -- In the first 3 months of the year the Soviet Union extracted over 150 million tons of oil. This is more than over the same period last year. The fact has been reported by the Oil Ministry. The growth was achieved mainly through opening up deposits in western Siberia. Natural and climatic conditions there are complicated, and oil extraction calls for considerable investment. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has doubled the output of oil over the past decade. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Apr 82 LD]

CASPIAN OIL DISCOVERY -- Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- Azerbaijani geologists have found oil in yet another district of the Caspian Sea. It gushes from a 5,650-meter deep borehole, writes "MN [MOSCOW NEWS] INFORMATION". The steel platform used for drilling will now be turned into a small peninsula. A five-kilometer bridge will connect it with existing platforms and hence with the mainland. Equipment, tools and materials necessary for future drilling will now be brought to the rig by trucks rather than by sea which is rough 300 days a year. Dozens of deep boreholes will be drilled in the new field. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 8 Apr 82 LD]

KAZAKHSTAN GAS DEPOSIT -- A new gas-condensate deposit has been discovered in Kazakhstan near the border with Orenburgskaya Oblast. When opened it will deliver 3 billion cubic meters of gas and considerable quantities of condensate a year. Gas will arrive at the Orenburg processing works in 1984. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Apr LD]

ARMENIAN HEALTH CARE -- A budget of R584 million was allocated for health care in the Armenian SSR in 1981. A total of 18 hospitals, 18 dispensaries and 17 clinics were opened during the same period. The health plans for the next 5 years include 28 new hospitals, 18 clinics and 12 worker dispensaries. Moreover, the medical services provided for villagers and children will increase. There are more than 11,000 doctors and 27,000 medical workers in the Armenian SSR. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 82 GF]

DILIZHAN WATER PIPE -- Construction of new water pipeline has started in Dilizhan. It will be more than 11 km long and is estimated to cost R880,000. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 9 Apr 82 GF]

KIRGIZ SSR POWERPLANT -- The construction of the (Tashkomur) powerplant's dam in the Kirgiz SSR has begun. The dam will be over 70 meters high when completed. The (Tashkomur) powerplant will be the fifth of its kind on the Naryn River and will be capable of generating 1.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. Powerplants in the Kirgiz SSR are expected to generate over 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity this year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 12 APR

LD130130 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast the machine operators have, earlier than usual and to a high standard, completed the overhaul of tractors and tilling machinery. This year the farmers plan to sow grain crops on about 3 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops was completed today on the first million hectares in Kazakhstan. Sowing of barley and wheat has been completed in such large oblasts as Chikmentskaya and Dzhambul'skaya. In Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts sowing of cereals is nearing completion. In the sugar beet and corn fields of southern Kazakhstan sowing is in progress, and cotton is being sown in Chimbentskaya Oblast. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of grain and cereal crops has been completed in the Kirgizia valleys. Now sowing has started in the mountainous regions. The area sown with grain in the republic is now more than 500,000 hectares. Farmers have pledged to produce 1.38 million tons of grain. (1330 GMT)

Kharkovskaya Oblast has reported the conclusion of spring grain sowing on more than 200,000 hectares. (2100 GMT)

Mass cotton sowing has begun in Karakalpakskaya ASSR. The crop will occupy 130,000 hectares. Seeds have been specially treated with a stimulant. (2100 GMT)

GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

WA142230 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 1

[GRUZINFORM Press Agency: "The Coordination Council Is Functioning"]

[Text] The recently established Georgian Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex has started to operate. Its first session, which examined drafts of organizational and regulatory documents and certain operative problems of the council's activities, has taken place.

The session was attended by members of the council -- ministers, state committee chairmen, industrial association chiefs and heads of other departments relating to the food program and belonging to the republic's agrarian-industrial complex.

Those taking part in the session's deliberations included E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; and department heads of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee L.L. Zakaidze, O.M. Ivanashvili and G.S. Mamatsashvili.

The session of the republic Coordinating Council was opened by its chairman, O.G. Vardzelashvili.

Comrade Z.A. Pataridze spoke at the session.

The work of the first session of the Coordinating Council was summed up by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

It was pointed out at the session that the Coordinating Council now is the republic's agency called on to bear responsibility for a balanced and proportional development of the Agro-Industrial Complex (AIC) of Georgia.

What is the AIC of our republic? What is its size? The Georgian AIC accounts for more than 1/2 of the republic's gross social product and 80 percent of its food output. The central element of the agro-industrial complex is agriculture, which accounts for 24.4 percent of the republic's aggregate output and nearly 1/3 of its produced national income.

Hence, as was stated at the session, to alleviate the definite disproportion between elements of the republic's economy, every effort should be exerted to improve the quality and increase the quantity of agricultural output as much as possible and thereby affect the state of the entire AIC. On the other hand, the effectiveness of agriculture at present hinges not only on the direct activity of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises but also, to an increasing degree, on interaction with other AIC sectors, such as those handling the storage, processing and transportation of the products of farming and animal husbandry. Nevertheless, in practice the management and planning of AIC components are still dominated by the departmental approach, which results in their compartmentalization instead of in the unification of efforts for the sake of the end result -- a large quantity and high quality of foodstuffs.

Participants in the session stressed that the isolation of the republic's AIC into an autonomous and integral object of planning and management will definitely help eliminate administrative compartmentalization; this will take place not by dispensing with the traditional organizational forms of sector-oriented and territorial administration but, on the contrary, through further refinement of these forms and the creation of the kind of administrative machinery that will assure a true merger of sectorial and territorial principles.

It was pointed out at the session that the council should become an agency with autonomous decisionmaking powers -- an agency that should actively influence the situation in the sphere of production and procurement, transportation, storage, processing and sales of agriculture products. The council should bear the onus for examining problems and taking decisions relating to the AIC. On thus being relieved of the examination of current, operational problems, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the republic's Council of Ministers will be able to devote greater attention to overall, long-range matters.

It was sharply emphasized at the session that, from the very outset, any possible attempts to transfer the responsibility of sector ministries for the situation to the AIC Council should be rejected, since the basic function of the council is not to replace the ministries but to coordinate their activities. Both at the republic council and at the rayon agricultural production associations, equal interest of the AIC partners in end results should be assured. Now the end results are construed not only as the tonnage and range of the products produced but also their profitability, their cost in expenditures of manpower and material resources and the sources of allocations for their production -- i.e., the financial-economic performance of the enterprises. In some instances in which pacesetters are rewarded as victors of socialist labor competition for the fulfillment of plans and pledges, an examination of the economics of such "successes" may reveal that the attendant expenditures and delays in the allocation of state credits are disproportionately high, and thus the true cost of such "pacesetters" will be perceived.

The participants declared that we have not yet learned how to conduct thrifty husbanding of every kopeck and imbue the cadres with a caring attitude toward socialist property. The new agencies for central and local coordination and management of the agro-industrial complex should devote the most serious attention to problems of production profitability so as to put an end, once and for all, to the dependence on subsidies that still persists in the mentality of certain farm and enterprise managers.

SOVIET SPACE PROGRAM MARKED BY COSMONAUTS DAY

LD121916 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet space exploration programme develops successfully, space flights become more and more useful for the national economy of the country. This was stated today by vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Chairman of the Intercosmos Council Vladimir Kotelnikov. He addressed a celebration meeting in Moscow which was held on the occasion of the Cosmonautics Day.

The 21th [as received] year after Yuriy Gagarin's flight was fruitful for the Soviet space explorers, said the academician. Among the main events is completion of the cycle of manned flights aboard the orbital Salyut-6 -- Soyuz -- Progress complex.

The total time of the manned operation of the station in accordance with this programme reached 676 days.

The flight to Venus of the Venus-13 and Venus-14 space stations and the descent of automatic craft from them was a great success. A package of experiments aboard the stations exceeded by far by the breadth, scientific and technical level of all previous, both Soviet and American, expeditions to Venus.

Vladimir Kotelnikov emphasised that cooperation with scientists of various countries is an inseparable part of the Soviet space programme. He said that the final stage of preparations for a Soviet-French flight began at the Staryy township.

Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Air Major General Aleksey Leonov dwelt on international cooperation in outer space. Ten countries of the socialist community pooled their efforts to carry out the Intercosmos programme.

Joint work in outer space with colleagues from France, India and other states is developing.

Certain steps were earlier made in the sphere of Soviet-American cooperation in exploration of outer space, the cosmonaut said, but unfortunately this cooperation was not further developed. The Soviet Union insistently and consistently stands for the pooling of the efforts of all countries in peaceful exploration of outer space, but the United States is stepping up work aimed at using outer space in military purposes.

ESTONIA MANUFACTURES IMPROVED GAS PUMPING DEVICE

LD092118 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Tallinn, 9 Apr, TASS -- Air-cooling devices created by Estonian machine builders (Estonia is a Soviet Baltic republic) make it possible to increase the capacity of the pipe-lines which transport gas from Siberian gas fields to Soviet and foreign consumers in Europe.

Currently used gas-pumping turbines heat gas excessively during compression. The new devices manufactured at the Lauristin machine-building works in Tallinn reduce gas temperature to the necessary level after the compression up to 75 atmospheres. First series-produced devices were sent to gas fields in western Siberia. An air-cooling device for gas pipe-lines with a pressure of 100 atmospheres will be tested in Tallinn in the current year.

It is planned to increase annual gas output in the USSR to the level of 600-640 billion cubic metres by the end of the five-year period (1981-1985). Part of the gas will be delivered to West European countries under international "gas-pipes" project.

NAVY COUNCIL DISCUSSES USSR JUBILEE PREPARATIONS

PM311521 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 2

[Capt C. Steblyanko report: "Fitting Greeting For Jubilee"]

[Text] The Navy Military Council has discussed organizational and political measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" and the demands of the USSR defense minister and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate chief of preparing for the jubilee. Vice Admiral P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, delivered a report at the Military Council.

The report and the speeches — delivered by Fleet Admiral N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy; Vice Admiral N. Shblikov; Lt Gen Avn I. Tropynin, and others — and the Military Council resolution which was adopted stressed the need to direct all work preparing for the jubilee toward mobilizing personnel to further improve vigilance, combat readiness and the cohesion of multinational military collectives.

BALTIC FLEET COMMANDER ON ZAPAD-81 EXERCISES

PM130845 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Adm I. Kapitanets, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "Links in a Single Chain"]

[Text] At the Zapad-81 exercises a number of our fleet's ships and units were given the task, in collaboration with the other "northerners" forces, of landing a naval assault force on the shore occupied by the "southerners." This task was not simple. As it moved to the landing zone a detachment of assault ships was attacked by missile ships, submarines and aircraft of the opposite side. In the landing region the defenders created reliable antilanding barriers and a powerful fire countermeasures system. To surmount all the obstacles successfully and carry out the assault landing, the "northerners" had to provide for and carry out a whole series of measures. Surface ships of various classes and submarines were enlisted to take part in the training operation and were assigned the task of ensuring all types of protection and defense for the landing force. Before the start of the landing, the destruction of the "enemy's" strongholds by means of aircraft strikes and shipboard artillery was planned. It was decided to land the assault force from air-cushion craft landing ships, pontoons, aircraft and helicopters.

In brief, the fleet's diverse forces and facilities were brought in. Naturally special concern for combat coordination was needed. That is why in the preparatory period the commanders of the collaborating units and subunits, officers V. Levchik, V. Savitskiy, V. Shubovich, V. Govorov and others, and the staffs and control organs paid great attention to coordinating actions in terms of targets, location and time. The entire course of the training battle was rehearsed frequently by stages and as a whole. A timing coordination table was compiled and the organization of liaison was carefully considered.

All this ensured success. During the landing the efforts of the assault ships and naval infantry, aircraft and fire support ships merged into a single burst of combat enthusiasm... The naval assault force fulfilled its task.

The harmony and precise interaction of the diverse naval forces under present-day conditions acquires increasing significance.

As a result of the scientific and technical revolution which has taken place in military matters, the navy is now equipped with various modern ships, arms systems and combat equipment. It includes various forces and means capable of ensuring the solution of any tasks. It is clear that for normal functioning this highly complex combat system must be carefully balanced, checked and set up.

Another reason for heightened attention to reliable interaction by the fleet's diverse forces is the changes in the methods of conducting combat operations. In the past many tasks at sea could be fulfilled by individual ships or units. Now in a number of cases it is necessary to create combat groupings including ships of various classes, aircraft and coastal units. The composition of these groupings can be highly diverse depending on the objectives they are created for. For instance, surface ships can interact with submarines if the task of destroying an enemy convoy has been set. They may interact with ASW aircraft if a search for submarines is underway; or with naval infantry and assault ships if an assault force is being landed and so forth. Let us add to this the possible options for interaction between naval forces and units of other branches of the armed forces. For instance at these same Zapad-81 exercises the sailors were required to display the ability to maintain reliable combat contact with motorized infantrymen, paratroopers, and air force pilots.

All this makes serious demands on the training of commanders, staffs and the entire personnel.

Today even an ordinary sailor cannot do without specific information about the interacting forces. For instance, without this a sonar operator would simply be unable to ascertain the combat situation correctly and fully. And what of the officers, and still more so the commanders, chiefs of staff and specialists on the flagships? Narrowness and one-sidedness in their training or being confined to the problems of just one unit, ship or speciality are completely intolerable. Officers must have a wide tactical outlook. In them a profound knowledge of their combat potential must be backed up by a clear idea of the combat potential of all the available forces and means for resolving tasks.

An urgent need is arising for the formation among commanders, chiefs of staff and all naval officers of unified views of modern warfare and for the holding of unity to tactical thought. We frequently stress and not without justification the specific nature of the types of forces and means. In actual fact it is very difficult to compare the tasks facing ASW troops and motor launch crew members, submarine crew members and naval infantry, coastal missile troops and pilots. But, taking into account the specific nature of each component link, we must not forget its general naval basis, or the unity of tactical principles. Everyone should construe these principles in the same way, and likewise their approach toward the elaboration of ways and means of conducting combat operations should be identical. Only under this condition is it possible to achieve genuine mutual understanding in battle.

Here a special role undoubtedly belongs to the flag officer. The standard of his operational thinking, his ability to single out the main thing in any task and to assess the situation skillfully and on that basis to take the best decision largely determine the success of the forces operating under his command.

We have many skilled, comprehensively trained leaders in our fleet. I can name, for instance Capt V. Lyashenko. At many crucial exercises he has led not only the unit he commands but also forces and facilities attached to it. On each occasion the officer has coped successfully with this complex matter. The guarantee of his success lies in the very style of his activity, the breadth of his tactical knowledge, his purposefulness and precise control of his forces.

Unfortunately, however, the following also occurs. A man holds what seems to be a major post, yet his ability to encompass all the diversity of questions within his competence and to implement decisions that have been taken is underdeveloped. He seems to devote a great deal of effort to matters, yet the combat collectives under his command act disjointedly. That happens when an attempt is made to adapt the living organism of the control of the fleet's diverse forces to old, obsolete forms, when additional orders are produced on every pretext with no concern for the strict verification of execution on every sector, when there is frequent recourse to so-called "tough" decisions which bring confusion and muddle.

"...The improvement of organizational structures brooks no inertia," the 26th CPSU Congress stressed. This instruction from the party applies most directly to all military cadres.

The fleet's diverse forces may be compared to links in a single chain. The firmness of each ensures its strength as a whole. Any weakness, even in just one place, leads to the destruction of the entire chain.

The following also sometimes happens in our fleet. A large-scale training exercise is being prepared. A mass of energy and assets is expended. Suddenly at the very last moment a link in the overall chain snaps -- either ships are slightly late in reaching the designated position, or aircraft fail to arrive on schedule, or support forces let us down...As a result, the quality of the combat training of all those taking part in the exercises suffers and the labor of hundreds of people is brought to nothing.

The reasons for these instances are varied -- the disjointedness of the plans of different units and ships, the lack of foresight by individual officials and sometimes simply an elementary lack of authority or inefficiency. Here everything begins as a rule from what at first glance seem to be trifling, insignificant official omissions. But the danger of these "trifles" is precisely that they can grow to the dimensions of an entire fleet.

In one training battle, for instance, an order given incorrectly by Capt V. Penzev led to disrupting the actions of his subordinates in crossing a minefield. This in turn adversely affected the quality of the solution of tasks by ships in other units.

Another example: Capt V. Suroviko committed what were seemingly minor infringements of the rules ensuring safe navigation. Yet they led to a point where the officer had to anchor the ship in a difficult region. As a result he himself was in a difficult situation and created difficulties for others.

These and similar instances attest to one thing -- to learn to operate in a harmonious and coordinated manner in battle, we must today, in our daily fleet life, increase our precision at all levels, improve plan discipline and form in the commanders, staff officers and all servicemen, mutual responsibility and a clear understanding of the role any sector subordinated to a particular person plays in the entire system of diverse forces, in all general fleet affairs.

A very great deal can be done here by the political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. They must also know how to interact and pool their efforts. For instance, the struggle against manifestations of narrow departmental, localistic interests, which are unfortunately still encountered in the fleet, is an important party matter. And what very broad opportunities the political organs and communists and komsomol members have in performing joint ideological educational work and in consolidating combat friendship among servicemen of different categories of the fleet's forces.

I refer again to the experience of the participants in the Zapad-81 exercises, particularly the crews of the large assault ships Krasnaya Presnya and DONETSKIY SHAKHTER, and the motorized rifle subunits of the Red Banner Baltic Military District which landed on these ships. From the first days of the exercises good contact was established among the comrades in arms. Joint party and komsomol meetings were held, as were soirees of combat collaboration and joint events to study the experience of landing operations during the Great Patriotic War. Socialist competition launched between them in this period also helped rally the sailors and assault landing troops into a single combat collective.

Incidentally, I should like to mention specially the role of competition. It pervades the fleet's entire life and affects various spheres of it. But I think we must also more actively seek forms of competition which will help to weld combat collaboration. Competition among associated collectives is developing in the national economy. A similar opportunity also exists under our fleet's conditions. This is borne out, for instance, by competition between several coastal subunits which ensure the preparation of torpedos and the ship torpedo crews. This experience must be disseminated by every means.

The fleet combat organism is complex and multifaceted. The problems of ensuring its harmonious and rhythmical combat training activity are complex and multifaceted. Each of them requires a profound, comprehensive, planned approach. It is precisely such an approach and the persistent struggle to strengthen each link of the heterogeneous forces that contain the guarantee of the successful solution of the crucial tasks of further raising the fleet's combat readiness.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON NEW DRAFT OF SERVICEMEN

PM131031 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 1

[USSR defense minister "Order of the Day" No 85 "On the Discharge from the USSR Armed Forces in April-June 1982 of Servicemen Who Have Served the Set Term and on the next Draft of Citizens to Active Military Service"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar -- In accordance with the USSR law "On Universal Military Service" I order:

1. That servicemen whose term of active military service expires by 1 July 1982 be discharged into the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy and of the border and internal forces in April-June 1982.
2. That in connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserve, in accordance with point 1 of this order, citizens who have reached the age of 18 by draft day and who do not have the right to defer the draft and also of citizens older than draft age whose deferment has expired be drafted for active military service in the Soviet Army and Navy and in the border and internal forces.
3. That the order be promulgated in all companies, batteries, squadrons, and on ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.